The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3261. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

News from Richmond and Other Points in the Rebel States.

How the Nashville Ran the Blockade at Beaufort.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN RICHMOND.

John Minor Botts and Other Prominent Citizens Arrested.

"THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL."

Tatnall's Fleet Again Repulsed Below Savannah.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FORT MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, March 4, } *Via* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 5. }

The *Nashville*, from Southampton, has arrived at Beaufort, N. C. She passed our squadron with the Union flag flying, and then raised the rebel flag, and went into the harbor unmolested. She was loaded with bank paper and other valuables to a large amount, but had no ammunition on board.

Col. CORCORAN will come up from Richmond on Friday.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS was arrested a day or two since on his farm by order of JEFF. DAVIS.

Union sentiments are chalked over the walls at Richmond.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 5.

A letter from Fortress Monroe, published in the *American*, of this city, says that yesterday's Richmond *Dispatch* announces that the steamer *Nashville* came direct from Southampton to the North Carolina coast, and approached the blockading vessel with the Union flag flying. The *Nashville* went directly up under the guns of the blockading vessel, almost within hailing distance, and then, passing her, raised the rebel flag, and moved directly towards Fort Macon. The blockading vessel immediately discovered the deception, and started in pursuit of the *Nashville*, following her until within range of the guns of Fort Macon. Several shots were fired at the *Nashville*, but she reports that nobody was hurt. She claims to have brought into Beaufort a valuable cargo of bank-note and printing paper.

The Richmond *Dispatch* calls attention to mysterious writings on the wall, indicating that Union conspirators are at work. Among the writings are the following:

"Attention, Union Men."

"Watch and Wait."

"The Union Forever."

"The Day is Dawning."

"The Hour of Deliverance Approaches."

It was these significant announcements that caused the arrest of JOHN MINOR BOTTS and twenty other suspected citizen of wealth, character and position, and the proclamation of martial law.

The Richmond *Dispatch* urges summary measures for checking the progress of treason, and advocates the arrest and execution of the conspirators.

Col. CORCORAN and Col. WILCOX and other Federal prisoners have reached Richmond.

It was thought that Col. CORCORAN and Col. WILCOX would be now held as hostages for Gens. BUCKNER and TILGHMAN, but this was merely rumor.

There was a great panic at Richmond, which was caused by the recent defeats of the rebels. The leading traitors exhibited the greatest trepidation.

ADDITIONAL FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, March 4, } *Via* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 5. }

The vessel which arrived last night, supposed to have been the frigate *St. Lawrence*, was the ship *DeWitt Clinton*, bound South.

A flag of truce was sent over to Craney Island today, but no passengers returned.

It is reported from Richmond that JOHN MINOR BOTTS has been arrested and thrown into prison for manifesting Union proclivities.

The Richmond papers publish General Orders No. 9, dated Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, March 1, wherein JEFFERSON DAVIS proclaims martial law over Richmond and the adjoining country for ten miles. Brig.-Gen. WINDER is charged with the execution of the proclamation. All distillation of spirituous liquors and sale of spirituous liquors is forbidden, on account of the demoralization of the army and the prevalent disorder.

A general order of Gen. WINDER appoints Capt. A. C. GORDON Provost-Marshal of the City of Richmond. All persons having arms of any description are requested to deliver the same to the Ordnance Department on or before the 5th of March—otherwise they will be seized.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that this measure will be hailed with satisfaction by all classes.

RELEASE OF COLONELS CORCORAN AND WILCOX.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

"Col. CORCORAN, Col. C. M. WILCOX and other Federal prisoners, to the number of one hundred, arrived here on Friday from Columbia, S. C., and are awaiting transhipment to Newport's News.

They, however, may not start for several weeks to come, as the arrangements for sending them away have not yet been completed.

Col. WILCOX is the officer who acted as military Governor of Alexandria when it was first occupied by the Federals."

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT BELOW SAVANNAH.

AUGUSTA, Sunday, March 2.

A gentleman who has just reached here says that on Saturday morning Commodore TATNALL'S fleet engaged one of the Federal batteries near Savannah, and lost one man killed. The fleet then retired.

THE ESCAPE OF BUSHROD JOHNSON.

ATLANTA, Friday, Feb. 28.

The *Confederacy* this morning states that Gen. BUSHROD JOHNSON escaped from Fort Donelson, and reached Murfreesboro last Sunday.

Heavy rains have recently fallen, and the roads from Nashville are greatly damaged.

OUR FORT MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, March 4, 1862.

RELEASE OF COLS. CORCORAN AND WILCOX.

We have all been anxiously awaiting the arrival of Col. CORCORAN, Col. WILCOX, and the remainder of the Federal prisoners. Gen. HUGER some days since informed Gen. WOOL that they were on their way to Newport's News, and to send down a flag of truce to meet them. Twice has the steamboat *Express* proceeded down the James River under a flag of truce, but our errand has been in vain. Both times QUARTERMASTER TALLMADGE made ample arrangements for their reception; great piles of sandwiches and liquid delicacies were supplied, while the handsome Capt. MILWARD, our Captain of the Port, arrayed himself in faultless uniform preparatory to making a welcome speech. We now learn that the prisoners have arrived at Richmond, and will be (at least so they say) transmitted at an early day. We, on the contrary, from various rumors which have reached us, believe that Cols. CORCORAN and WILCOX will be retained as hostages for BUCKNER and TILGHMAN. The South seem to have a loving for CORCORAN'S presence, and the more anxiety we express or manifest for his release, the more desirous they seem to hold on to him.

MARTIAL LAW.

Martial law, by the proclamation of His Majesty JEFFERSON DAVIS, having been proclaimed, JOHN MINOR BOTTS has been the first sufferer, and has been safely housed, to the intense delight of the rabid Secessionists. JEFF. and his tribe evidently tremble; the "writing on the walls" and the sentiments chalked on fences around the City of Richmond evidently strike terror to his soul. He finds that dormant Unionism is awaking from its long sleep and only awaits our presence to manifest itself in an unmistakable manner.

COTTON AND TOBACCO.

You will perceive by reference to the Southern papers that it is expected a law will be passed to burn all the last crop of tobacco and cotton. Is not this an evidence of extreme fear?—an evidence that the leaders look upon their cause as hopeless, and believe we shall soon occupy the places where their cotton and tobacco find their growth.

THEIR BATTERIES NEAR FORTRESS MONROE.

The enemy are greatly strengthening their batteries at Sewell's Point, Pig's Point, Craney Island, &c. The few angry shots which they have lately directed at our passing vessels are evidently of great range in their artillery and immense calibre. I noticed by the aid of my glass that some of the guns are now placed in casemate and embrasure.

THE HAWKINS ZOUAVES.

I regret to say that the rumors in reference to the Hawkins Zouaves' conduct at Winton bear the evidence of truth. Gentlemen—one a Chaplain—who have just returned from Roanoke, state that their conduct was disgraceful; that they pillaged every house, and committed acts of vandalism which should be promptly reprimanded.

THE CONSTITUTION.

During the trip of the *Constitution* to Newport's News, one of the enemy's shells, a very heavy one, burst within a ship's length of this magnificent vessel. I can make no comments, as the censor might object.

COL. KINGSBURY, ELEVENTH CONNECTICUT.

Col. KINGSBURY, of the Eleventh Connecticut, from Hatteras, and who has suffered from an attack of pneumonia in consequence of the privations endured on board the *Voltigeur*, is slowly recovering. He is on his way home on furlough.

MATTERS AND THINGS AT RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

As the smoke clears away from the battle-field, we discover, to our amazement, that the slaughter of the Confederate troops at Roanoke was not so terrible after all. The returns this morning make our loss only eight killed and thirty wounded. Our men were well protected by their breastworks, while they were enabled to pour a fearful shower of lead and iron into the exposed ranks of the enemy. The eventual surrender of the place was owing either to the incapacity of the commanding officer (no one seems to know who commanded) or to the failure of ammunition. I am informed that all the military authorities, including Gen. WISE himself, regarded the island as impregnable, and that 2,500 men were amply sufficient to defend it against 25,000. The failure, therefore, seems to be attributable to causes beyond the control of the Richmond Government. An effort is being made by some of the papers to attach the blame to Gen. HUGER, the Island of Roanoke being within his military jurisdiction. Doubtless the matter will be investigated by Congress.

Every community has its alarmists and croakers. *In Richmond these sad and gloomy characters have been terrifying timid old ladies and gentlemen with prognostications of a Federal raid upon this city by way of James River. If the Yankee gunboats traveled all the way up the Tennessee to Florence and Tuscumbia, why should they not come just as quietly up the James River? What is to stop them? I have seen some people look very blue at the question and tremble in the legs.* What is to stop them? WHY MAGRUDER, and —— thousands of well-seasoned Confederate soldiers. The enemy tried to get to Richmond, *via* the James River, once before, and met such serious obstacles at Great Bethel that they have never renewed the attempt. The army at Yorktown is not the only impediment in the way of a successful ascent of the James River.

From every part of Virginia petitions are pouring into the General Assembly, praying for the prohibition of the further distillation of grain into whisky. Within six months, at least, two hundred additional distilleries have sprung up in the State. They are gradually absorbing all the corn, as their profits are so enormous that they can afford to pay the highest price for it.

The family of the absent soldier, therefore, cannot compete with the liquor-maker, and is reduced to the point of starvation, while, on the other hand, the poor soldier is encouraged to destroy himself with the vilest stuff that ever ran down mortal throat. From a very slight personal investigation, I feel competent to describe the whisky made by these Virginia Shylocks from the corn intended to feed the army as well as the women and children. It cauterizes the mucous membrane of the windpipe, sets the brain on fire, and sends a cold tremor through the system. The soldier who indulges in a half dozen nips is likely to stay drunk for a week; and a second or third application drives the breath out of the body. This is the poison manufactured by man's cupidity out of the most essential gift of a bounteous Providence.

The Legislature is acting promptly in the matter. The Senate has passed a bill prohibiting the further distillation of grain, and authorizing the Sheriffs of counties to confiscate all the corn found at liquor manufactories. The evils of intemperance among the soldiers, particularly among those from the country, are doubtless apparent in Charleston. But even with your experiences you can hardly imagine the scene presented in Richmond daily.

The city is crowded with reënlisted soldiers on furlough. A hundred whisky-shops are in operation on Main-street and the side alleys. *Drunken men reel out, tumble into the gutters, sprawl over the sidewalks, brandish knives and pistols, and oftentimes indulge in those deadly conflicts which fill our prisons with candidates for the gallows.* Something should be done to stop this all over the Confederacy. Not only should the distilleries be abolished, but every drop of whisky, except such as is needed for the hospitals, should be poured upon the earth. I am sure our men are as willing to sacrifice their appetites as their bodies upon the altar of patriotism.

One of the Richmond papers announces that the Confederate Congress has unanimously agreed upon a new flag to take the place of the bars and stars. The present colors—red, white and blue—are retained, but under a different combination. The design is a cross of white stars on a blue union, with a red ground. The principal objection to the flag is obvious at a glance. It will bear as close a resemblance to the British flag as the present Confederate flag bears to that of the old Union, and the same objection—that the two are likely to be confounded at a distance—will apply in both cases. There is no reason why we should cling so tenaciously to the tricolor. It is used in many older flags, and with us would be neither unique nor characteristic. Our new nation should adopt an original design, one that can exhibit the peculiarities of Southern social and political institutions.

The President has made three new Brigadier-Generals, in the persons of Col. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, Col. GEORGE WASHINGTON RANDOLPH and JOSEPH L. HOOD, of Texas. The second, Gen. RANDOLPH, I have often alluded to in these columns as the grandson of THOMAS JEFFERSON and of Gov. RANDOLPH. He has been defeated for Congress in this district by Col. JAMES LYONS. I learn that Gen. WIGFALL will resign his commission in order to take his seat in Congress as Senator from the State of Texas. The Constitution forbids the holding of the military and legislative positions at the same time. Gen. BOREMAN, it is understood, has resigned for the same reason. Gen. TOOMBS, and Cols. ORR, PRYOR, BALDWIN and WM. SMITH are also members elect of the permanent Congress.

Writers in the *Whig* are persistently urging WM. C. RIVES upon the President for the Secretaryship of State. The President ought to be permitted to choose a Cabinet from men of congenial sentiments and tastes. MR. RIVES may be a talented man—even a great man, as his admirers claim—but he has generally been as wide from DAVIS, in political opinions, as the poles. He never was a believer in Southern Independence, and only the force of public sentiment in Virginia has brought him into the fold of the faithful. If Virginia had submitted, who doubts that RIVES would have refused a seat in LINCOLN'S Cabinet?

SUBJUGATION.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

We again reiterate what we have a hundred times said, that the subjugation of the South is impossible, *and we would hold the same conviction if every Southern city in the Mississippi Valley, and on the Atlantic seaboard, were in Yankee hands.* The South is an agricultural people, not dependent upon its cities, and its vitality and strength would be untouched, if each of them should fall at once into Yankee hands, or be swallowed up by an earthquake. We are not quite sure but that if the Government should take the proper precautions to remove the munitions of war from its cities, and to keep the public stores from falling into the enemy's hands, it would even so much as weaken, in any considerable degree, its military operations, if the enemy should be permitted to seize and occupy a dozen of these imaginary centres of trade and power, the cities of the South, not one of which, happily, has any more influence on the power, prosperity, and the morals of the country, than a wart on the face of a giant. * * * *

We would simply say in these, the darkest hours of Southern fortunes, if the men of the South should fall here, we would place her flag and her cause in the hands of her women, and feel sure that they would never yield in battling for their dear native land until they yielded life itself. If they could not avenge our quarrel with their gentle hands, they would teach their children and their children's children to suck in rebellion with their mother's milk and avenge their mothers' cause. The sons and brothers of such women cannot be subjugated, nor can they be even overrun, if the Government is as wise and energetic as the people are brave and resolved.

QUIET IN NASHVILLE.

The Union Sentiment Developing—Reopening Postal Communications—Applications for Clerkships in the Post-office, &c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 5.

The *Gazette*, of this city, has a dispatch from Nashville, giving the following proclamation by the Mayor of that city.

[This proclamation was contained in the letter from Nashville published in the TIMES this morning.—EDS.]

The City of Nashville is entirely quiet. Even the bitterest Secessionists acknowledge that our military authorities are treating them *cruelly* kind. All admit the vast superiority in our arms, equipments and the appearance of our troops, and say that so far there has been the most admirable discipline displayed. They admit also that the Hessians have not committed a single outrage, while the conduct of their own troops was outrageous.

Union men begin to make their appearance. They say that a majority will yet be found on our side, but that it will take some time to develop the feeling that has been so thoroughly crushed.

A postal agent is here from Washington. He will open the Post-office to-morrow, and has already had forty citizens applying for clerkships in it.

Forty-nine rebel officers went to Fort Warren yesterday, from Columbus, Ohio, where they have been confined since the fall of Fort Donelson.

THE MEMPHIS PRESS.

Memphis papers, as late as Feb. 25, have come to hand. The excitement in the city is indicated in an unmistakable manner by the large amount of property for sale. "Splendid suburban property," "eligible city property," "magnificent plantations," and notices of a like character, form the burden of the advertisements in the *Avalanche*.

The *Appeal* of Feb. 19 has these items:

"The Chief of Ordnance of the Confederate States has issued an order requiring the immediate return of every musket, rifle, carbine, pistol and sword belonging in justice to the Confederate service, but now in the hands of citizens as trophies. Citizens are appealed to by every consideration of honesty and patriotism to return these weapons without a day's delay. There is urgent need of them all. It is earnestly to be hoped that the lash of the law will be unsparingly applied to any and every one who, in this hour of darkness and peril, shall play thief or laggard with the instruments of his country's defence.

We hear it stated that persons in this city—*traitors* at heart, base and cowardly—yesterday refused to accept Confederate Treasury Notes in payment of debts due them. Those men, whoever they be, and whatever be their position in the community, should be placed on the black list as worse than enemies of the Southern cause—mere assassins, who would stab us in our hour of tribulation and trial. Any man who refuses to receive these notes, expresses a doubt as to the success of our cause, and evidences his unwillingness to make any pecuniary sacrifices in its behalf. Let such traitors be spotted and outlawed from all association with Southern gentlemen, if they are even allowed to remain longer in our midst.

The fall of Fort Donelson, on Saturday last, the the evacuation of Bowling Green and the unexplained agreement to surrender Nashville on yesterday, *have forcibly engendered the conviction in the public mind that Gen. Sydney Johnston has been out-generaled by Buell in the progress of army operations in Kentucky.* We have no disposition to harshly judge him in this matter, but the fact is too palpable for denial that some of his blunders have at least temporarily transferred the war from Kentucky to Tennessee soil.

Every patriot will look with approbation upon the prompt and strenuous exertions now being made by our various State executives to arm and bring into the field an additional force for the defence of our soil. Ten new regiments have just been called out in Arkansas for the war; seven in Mississippi; twelve in Alabama; twelve in Georgia, and five and a half in Louisiana—making in all *forty-six and a half* regiments. Tennessee and other States should not be behind in this work. The late importation of new arms from abroad, and such a supply as can be obtained from private sources will nearly arm this whole force. Our late disaster at Fort Donelson renders the encouragement of these movements more necessary. Let "to arms!" be the cry so long as an idle gun can be found in the land.

The *Avalanche* of Feb. 25 furnishes the following paragraph:

"Yesterday was devoted to military duty by the citizens of Memphis. Companies were drilling in every portion of the town; and they seemed to be learning with rapidity, at least we should judge so from the companies which we beheld going through the evolutions yesterday. Some people believe that it is an easy and puerile business to learn the business inculcated in the life of a soldier; but we contend that nothing which is well done is easily done, and, therefore if a man gives his undivided attention to the manual of arms and the principle of alignment, he will find his studies arduous and laborious. There is not a young man in this city who would not be benefited by a year or six months' campaign, under some military man and a strict disciplinarian. He would be taught to go to bed early, and at regular hours, and the sun would never be found in midheaven when he was crawling out. He would learn temperance, because he would not be permitted to over-eat himself, and less seldom find intoxicating liquors with which to over-drink himself in a well-regulated company. He is compelled to demean himself in a gentlemanly manner, to carry himself upright, as his Maker made him, or he will be forced to it by the proper authorities. In certain countries in Europe a man's education is considered inefficient; indeed, he is sometimes debarred the right of suffrage, if he has never served as a soldier. Now is the time for every man to respond at his country's call, and learn to travel in the rugged paths of life—then he can enjoy a smooth path."

Our distinguished Executive is now with our army, near Nashville. He is devoting his energies for the protection of the State, and "no stone will be (by him) left unturned" to evacuate the State of the enemy now within her borders. We have heard with regret idle complaints and unjust strictures upon the Governor for the precipitate removal from Nashville of the archives and treasures of the State. No one who knows Gov. HARRIS can question his devotion to the best interests of the people, his fidelity to the Southern movement, or his courage to meet any foe, in deadly combat, public or private. *He left precipitately, because of the views of Gen. A. S. Johnston, who, as a military man, was considered the best authority as to the enemy's approach. Gen. Johnston believed, and so expressed himself, we have been credibly informed, that the gunboats would reach Nashville by twelve or two o'clock on Sunday night.* It was deemed, therefore, both expedient and necessary, by Gov. HARRIS and many others, that the stupendous interests to Tennessee of millions in the Bank of Tennessee, with the archives of the State, should be preserved. It accordingly was done by removal here, and so soon as these were beyond the enemy's reach, Gov. HARRIS returned to our army to peril his life in defence of our State, and to drive, if possible, the invader from Nashville and the soil of the South! We regret to see political antagonisms so easily revived, and a disposition so ready to object to a public functionary so distinguished for his wisdom and patriotism.

The gathering on 'Change yesterday was an improvement on Saturday, and business put on a brighter face. Our merchants have partially recovered from the excitement incident to the giving up of Nashville, and are "getting down to their books" in their old-fashioned style. Quick sales and small profits used to be a motto, but now in some instances make sales their terms, profits as no profits—at least we guess so—just to see business moving forward. But such men usually make up on another trade what they may lose on a former one. No dispatches were received from New-Orleans. The Magistrates of this city, as we have been informed, have agreed to look after their country's interests for a few days.

Strangers crowd our streets and hotels; we have never seen a greater throng of people; too many unknown faces in our midst. *How many of the enemy are now quartering upon us we are sorry exposed to even conjecture! The enemy are doubtless correctly informed of our forces, the location and fortifications.* Whose duty is it to look to this great and vital point for the public safety?

The Tennessee Legislature has been meeting from day to day, but we regret to learn that enough members have failed to reach the city to form a quorum, and therefore no business has been transacted. Members are arriving every day. We notice that Mr. D. N. KENNEDAY, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, is in town.

We understand that the remains of the gallant Capt CHAS. MAY reached this city Sunday evening. Capt. MAY belonged to Col. REDFORD FORRER'S regiment of cavalry, and was killed whilst gallantly leading at the head of his company at the ever memorable battle of Fort Donelson. Capt. MAY was an old citizen of this place, and was esteemed by all for his amiable deportment and manly character. The city and country has lost one of their best and noblest sons. We have been informed that the funeral honors will be paid to his remains this evening. Let due respect be paid to departed worth.

The following significant advertisement appears in the *Appeal*:

TO THE DEPOSITORS OF THE BANK OF MEMPHIS.—As it may become necessary to remove the assets of the Bank of Memphis, it may be well for those who are likely to need their funds at this point, to withdraw them. We hereby require the withdrawal of collection paper, as we will not be liable for failure to have protest made. The Bank will, however, be located at the most convenient point where we believe it safe for our own and our customers's funds.

GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

SHELLING THE FLOTILLA OFF LIVERPOOL POINT—SHELLING OF GEN. SICKLES AND THE FIFTH REGIMENT OF HIS BRIGADE, WHILE HE WAS REVIEWING THEM—FRIGHT OF THE CONTRABANDS—BRIGADE DRILL, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHARLES Co., Md., Saturday, March 1, 1862.

For some time past it has been known that three pieces of a rebel artillery company were stationed nearly opposite Liverpool Point, at or near a place known as Hoar's House. Occasionally, when a vessel ventured closer than usual to the Virginia shore, these pieces would be brought out and pop away at the vessel, but their shot always fell short, and was disregarded. On the day of the big blow, these pieces were brought out, and fire was opened upon the *Resolute*, with the usual result.

For the past two days there has been a strong wind blowing just in the direction for the firing of the rebel artillerists. On Thursday afternoon the rebels brought down a larger gun than usual, and commenced firing upon the flotilla. They posted their gun upon a hill and fired several shell very near the gunboats—one of their shells, indeed, going directly over the *Resolute*. The boats could do nothing in the teeth of the wind that was blowing, so they quietly pulled up anchor and dropped down the river about half a mile.

A steam transport loaded with hay, however, remained at her anchorage, and became a target for the rebels. They fired at her a number of times, striking all around her, but not hitting her once. As far as line shots went their practice was excellent.

Gen. SICKLES has, for the past week, been inspecting and reviewing the different regiments of his command. Yesterday he was inspecting the Fifth Regiment, Col. GRAHAM. The parade ground of this regiment is a large level field, nearly half a mile long directly upon the Point, and of course, in full view of the rebels on the hill opposite.

During inspections it is customary for the regiment under inspection, as a part of the programme, to pass in review before the inspecting officer, whose position is designated by a flag. Gen. SICKLES, at the inspection referred to, was mounted upon a splendid milk-white stallion, and surrounded by his Staff, he took his position by a large American flag, which was flapping in the stiff breeze that was blowing, and the regiment slowly marched past him, their burnished arms glittering in the sunshine, their colors flaunting in the breeze and their bugles playing lively music. It was a beautiful sight, and one not unobserved by the rebels.

A puff of smoke from the hill on which their gun was stationed was seen, and in a few seconds after the whistle of a shell told that their attention was attracted to what was going on. Their first shot passed within a few feet of Capt. RENWICK, the Brigade Commissary, and landed near a group of contrabands, who had been watching the military display with wondering eyes. They scattered in every direction, most of them making for the woods. Hardly had they reached cover before another shell fell upon the parade ground, a short distance from a small house used as a regimental hospital, where it exploded. The frightened negroes fled in every direction on the full run, for if there is anything they are afraid of it is "dem bustin' shot."

Some six or eight other shots were fired. One went directly over the regiment, landing in a swamp beyond. Another was a splendid line shot for the General, but fell short of him about fifty yards, and was afterward dug out of the ground, and found to be a conical iron percussion shell, four inches in diameter and twelve inches long, and weighing about thirty pounds. The other shots were sent further away from the regiment, yet near enough to be both heard and seen.

The firing of the rebels, however, had no effect either upon reviewer or reviewed. The General sat upon his horse as cool and imperturable as if the enemy were a thousand miles away. The regiment emulated their General. Not a man dodged as the shot whistled around them, and their marching was as solid and precise as ever before.

This afternoon a brigade drill took place. The men looked well, and elicited much praise by their soldierly deportment. CEDMA.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

A Skirmish at Keittsville, Mo.—The Pursuit of Price—The Rebels in the Boston Mountains, &c.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Saturday, March 1.

On Wednesday night Capt. MONTGOMERY, of WRIGHT'S Battalion, with his company, was surprised at Keittsville, Barry County, by 850 rebels, supposed to belong to McBRIDE'S Division, but who represented themselves as Texan rangers. They fired into the house occupied by our men, killing two and wounding one. One of the rebels was killed. The balance fled, taking with them about seventy horses.

Two wagons, loaded with sutler's stores, were burned the same night at Maj. HARDING'S farm, two miles beyond Keittsville.

Cols. ELLIS and WRIGHT with an adequate cavalry force were sent to Keittsville.

Gen. PRICE burned several public buildings at Fayetteville, including the arsenal and lead factory, several flouring-mills, and 100,000 pounds of flour.

Many of the inhabitants along the road have fled, deceived by the lies of PRICE, that all would be butchered. A strong Union feeling was exhibited among those remaining; an old soldier brought out a Union flag, long kept concealed. It is feared by the people that the combined forces of PRICE, VAN DORN, McCULLOCH, McINTOSH and PIKE will again overrun the country, which keeps thousands from avowing their sentiments.

PRICE, after a hot chase, is cooling off in Boston Mountains. BEN MCCULLOCH is on this side of the mountains.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT royal.

Arrival of the Ericsson with Another Installment of Cotton.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS ON FOOT.

Erection of a New Battery on the Savannah River.

FORT PULASKI ENTIRELY INVESTED.

Brunswick, Ga., Evacuated by the Rebels.

The steamship *Ericsson*, from Port Royal, S. C., with passengers and freight, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The following is a list of her passengers:

Mr. and Mrs. Harding, E. F. Squires, Capt. Conley, Chas. Foster, Capt. L. A. Warfield, G. W. Barr, Capt. Rink, Wm. Many, Mr. Ballou, Mr. Bryant, E. W. Troxell, J. C. Parker, R. K. Dickinson, Mr. Carstens, Miss Hewett, Miss Fox, Miss Brooks, D. W. Topham, J. H. Hand, Jas. Deaken, (the last three from wrecked steamer *Winfield Scott*,) J. H. Davidson, E. F. Lewis, Rev. W. M. Whitehead, H. T. Skelding, and 116 in the second class, and a large mail.]

The *Ericsson* also brings 320 bales cotton and a lot of empty barrels, tallow and hides. Capt. CARVER, of the *Charter Oak*, wishes to be reported at Port Royal, March 1.

The *Ericsson* had a gale of wind from east to northwest on the 3d and 4th inst. She made the Highlands at 1 A. M. of March 5, and a pilot came on board at 8 A. M.

The gunboat *Westfield* arrived at Port Royal on Feb. 28; all well.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ANOTHER BATTERY ON THE SAVANNAH—ALARM AMONG THE REBELS—TOPOGRAPHY OF THE RIVER BANKS—OCCUPATION OF NORTH EDISTO—THE NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Monday, Feb. 24, 1862.

Since the dispatch of my last letter, another battery has been erected under Gen. VIELE'S supervision, on the Savannah River. This second one is on Bird Island, a piece of marshy land similar in quality and material to Jones' Island. Bird Island is in the middle of the Savannah, nearly opposite Venus Point, and the battery already erected. The guns were placed on it during the night of Feb. 20. Lieut. P. H. O'ROURKE, of Gen. SHERMAN'S Staff, having charge of the engineer work, and Capt. JOHN HAMILTON, Chief of Artillery, and Lieut. HORACE PORTER, of the Ordnance, of the transportation of the guns. The work was one of extreme difficulty, but the point on Bird Island selected for the battery being a foot higher than that on which Fort Vulcan is established, some of the difficulties experienced on Jones' Island were not met with. Neither was it necessary to drag the heavy ordnance through mud and swamp for a distance of a mile, as on the previous occasion. The guns, platforms, sand-bags, ammunition and men were transported on flats through the Mud River and across the channel of the Savannah, liable, of course, to be shelled by any rebel gunboat that should come along and attempt to damage them before Fort Vulcan could reply. Our gunboats lying in Mud River could hardly have protected them. Prisoners taken since, report that the erection of these two batteries in such extraordinary and apparently untenable spots, has excited the greatest surprise and alarm among the rebels, who had not the slightest idea of what Gen. VIELE was doing until the batteries were up and opened fire. The Bird Island work was put up in a little more than one night. All the guns were in position in twelve hours from the time that the first spade was struck into the mud which forms its soil. Parapets and dikes were, however, not completed for a day or two afterward.

In order to understand the great importance of these batteries, it is necessary to remember the relations of the ground. The Savannah has not a bluff or high land on either side, from the city to its mouth; its channel runs between and among these marshy islands, that not only intersect it, but also form banks; for the creeks on either hand, which are navigable for gunboats of light draft, and might afford a passage way between Fort Pulaski and the city, are as completely commanded by the batteries just erected, as is the Savannah River itself. The whole country is a level marshy champaign, over which the guns of a fort can sweep in every direction in which they are traversed, no natural obstacle being interposed. On the left side of the stream, in one of these mud-banks, is Fort Vulcan, about four miles from Pulaski, and eight from Savannah in a direct line; between it and Bird Island runs the channel of the river, about three-quarters of a mile intervening. The guns on Bird Island face up the river, and thus bring a raking fire to bear on the only passage by which vessels can descend, while other pieces command the Wilmington Narrows and streams to the right. The national gunboats are in the creeks on the opposite side, so that Fort Pulaski is effectually and completely cut off. A report is circulated by deserters and prisoners that there is not ammunition enough in Pulaski for two days' heavy firing; but the report is hardly credible. The same authorities declare that Major OLMSTEAD, who is in command, has had serious difficulties with Commodore TATNALL; and that disagreements have occurred between TATNALL and the military forces at Savannah. However this may be, the gunboats no longer pretend to come down the river, and an attempt of the *Ida* to get through the passages on the right, made the day after Fort Vulcan was discovered, has not been repeated. Indeeed, this channel is now commanded by batteries erected under the direction of Gen. GILMORE, who is at present on Tybee Island.

I have already mentioned the fact that North Edisto has been occupied by our troops. Cavalry and artillery had recently been sent thither.

The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry, Col. MONTEITH, arrived at Port Royal on the *Ericsson*.

Yesterday the *Harriet Lane* brought the great news of the capture of Fort Donelson. Rebel prisoners have the same intelligence, and represent the depression in feeling to be universal in this regard since the repeated and important Union victories in North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. Of course the elation in the fleet and army is proportionate.

PORT ROYAL, Friday, Feb. 28, 1862.

Brunswick is reported in the Savannah papers of Feb. 22, and by deserters who have reached our forces in Wassaw Sound, as evacuated. About twenty heavy guns at St. Simon's, the entrance to the harbor, have been transported to Savannah. The inhabitants are to burn the city when the Yankees appear. One report is that the guns have been taken to Fernandina.

The rebel papers admit the loss of Nashville, and say their forces will make no stand till they reach Dumfries, Ala. JEFF. DAVIS has issued a proclamation appointing another fast-day. The Charleston and Savannah papers are plunged in despair at the condition of affairs. VAGABOND.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

THE GUNBOAT VARUNA—A MOVEMENT TO THE SOUTH.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Saturday, Feb. 22, 1862.

The United States steamer *Varuna*, Commander BOGGS, arrived here this evening, six days from New-York. She would have arrived in three days, and perhaps in less time, had she come here direct, but she kept further to the eastward, as her destination was the Gulf. When four days out an accident happened to the cut-off of the engine, which obliged her to put into this port. She will be detained here until some machinery arrives from New-York. The *Varuna* is a very fast vessel, going ten knots under steam without the assistance of any canvas, and that is certainly good time for a four-fan propeller. She had for three or four days moderate gales, with heavy seas, and rolled the muzzles of her guns, which are on the upper deck, to the water, and occasionally put her boats under. Her decks leak very badly, and her frame is entirely too light for the heavy battery she carries, which consists of eight 68-pounders and two pivot Parrott 32-pounders.

Commodore DUPONT and squadron are to make a move this week somewhere to the southward. The *Varuna* and one or two small vessels are to be left here to protect this place against TATNALL and his fleet. Should they try to come while the Commodore and his squadron are away, they will meet with a warmer reception than they will probably expect.

T. H. L.

BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA.

Brunswick, which, as appears from the above, the rebels have now evacuated, is a port of entry and capital of Glynn County, Georgia, situated on a bluff of no great height, on Turtle River, eighty miles S. S. W. of Savannah. It has a spacious and secure harbor, with thirteen feet of water over the bar at low tide, and a lighthouse on St. Simon's Island, eight miles below. The town consists altogether of some thirty houses and stores, and a couple of hundred inhabitants. The Brunswick and Florida Railroad, not yet finished, has its its eastern terminus here. About four months ago, it will be remembered, the place was threatened by the expedition which went to Port Royal, and afterwards an expedition was said to be fitting up at Port Royal itself, to capture it; so the rebels had the place fortified strong enough, as they thought, to resist assault. But now they have more important places to defend, and Savannah itself is in imminent danger.

Brunswick is largely owned by Northern capitalists. It is a capital site for a seaport town. Some years ago, a company in this State, seeing this fact, invested largely in lots and lands there, and a great effort was made in Congress to have a navy-yard established at that place. But the measure was defeated.

The Island of St. Simon's, close by, is on the north side of the sound of the same name, and is known to mariners by four trees standing thus, † † † †. St. Simon's light-house is on the south point of the island; it is a fixed light, 80 feet above the sea. On the south side of Brunswick harbor lies Jekyl Island, on which are remarkable trees, appearing like umbrellas, and thence called the umbrella trees.

If the rebels have really abandoned Brunswick, it would be a capital and an important point for Gen. SHERMAN to capture, from which to carry on operations against Florida. From Brunswick that whole State might be seized and possessed with one gunboat and a couple of thousand men.

THE OCCUPATION OF COLUMBUS.

Great Amount of Property Destroyed by the Rebels—Reported Unpopularity of Polk, &c.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 4.

A special to the *Times*, dated Columbus, *via* Cairo, says:

"The evacuation of Columbus was commenced on Thursday, the last of the rebels not leaving till yesterday afternoon. The burning commenced on Friday, and was continued till Sunday. Many portions of their barracks and other quarters are still on fire. The fortifications were not molested. Everything that could not be carried off was fired or thrown into the river. A large number of cannon were thrown into the river. Lieut.-Col. HOGG, with 250 men of the Second Illinois Cavalry, went into the works at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Our transports and gunboats reached there at 8 o'clock to-day, not knowing that the place was evacuated. A man representing himself as a Unionist says that the rebels have mined portions of the works, and thinks they may be blown up. But few people remain at Columbus. There were 19,000 troops. They left Columbus on transports and by railroad. The track and bridges were torn up and burned for six miles. Their further destination is not yet known.

It is reported that Gen. POLK and his officers had become unpopular because they had done nothing but fortify the town. The men had become demoralized and reckless, and feared they would be surrounded and shelled out.

The Ex-Mayor of Columbus is suspected of treason to the Confederate Government, and was carried off by the rebels.

The works are very extensive, and are probably about four miles in extent. Every prominent bluff on the river and around the town is fortified.

STEAMERS FROM CAIRO TO COLUMBUS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 5.

A special to the *Tribune*, from Cairo, says that a regular line of steamers will commence in a day or two, running between Cairo and Columbus. At present a tugboat makes a trip daily, for the conveyance of mail matter. There is nothing of importance from below.

THE UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE RICHMOND ASHORE.

NEW-BEDFORD, Wednesday, March 5.

Capt. SPRINGER, of the United States schooner *Guthrie*, makes the following report:

Left Key West on the 22d of February. The United States steam frigate *Richmond* went ashore on the 21st of February, in the night, on American Shoal, (Florida Reef,) fifteen miles east of Key West, and still remained there on the 22d. The steamship *Florida* and a gunboat, name unknown, together with a number of Key West wreckers, were rendering her what assistance they could. The wind at the time was blowing directly on to the reef, but the next day being calm, she

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Settlement of the Preliminaries of Peace.

Interview at Soledad Between Gen. Prim and Gen. Doblado.

The Preliminaries Satisfactory to the French and English.

Movement of the Allied Forces Further Inland.

Condition of Affairs in the Interior of Mexico.

The steamer *Columbia*, from Havana, which arrived last evening, brings us Havana papers to the 1st of this month, from which we have made the following extracts of Mexican news.

We copy the following from the *Prensa*, in corroboration of what was stated the other day respecting the chances of a satisfactory arrangement of affairs in Mexico:

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 21, 1862.

As I told you in my former letter of the 14th, we shall have no war, to judge from the result of the interview that took place the day before yesterday between Gen. PRIM, Commander of the Spanish forces and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain, and Gen. DON MANUEL DOBLADO, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Mexico.

The interview took place at the village of Soledad, twelve leagues from Vera Cruz, and you may imagine with what anxiety we all expected the result of a conference that might end so differently, which might be peace or war.

For my part I had no doubt that the result of the interview would be peace: I expected it, as I mentioned to you in my former letter, confiding in the generosity of the three allied nations, whose aim, whose proposal, whose intentions were always peace, because this was true nobility, honor, and heroism in the three powerful nations that presented themselves with so much right and such considerable forces, to demand satisfaction for injuries they had received from one that was weak, and whom they could have easily conquered and subdued.

Besides, the interview from which so important results were expected, was to take place between two Generals, one of whom represented reason, chivalry and strength, the other prudence, honor and patriotism; from an interview in which both parties met with like conditions and faculties, the result could not be other than what it has been; reason made itself heard by prudence, chivalry held captive the high feeling of honor, strength kept in restraint patriotism, obliging it to accept the olive branch which was so generously offered to it for the safety and honor of its country.

At 5½ o'clock on the morning of the 19th, Gen. PRIM left this city in a special train of the railroad that conducts to Tejeria, accompanied by his Aids-de-Camp, some head officers, among whom I recall to mind Señor MILANS DE BOSCH, DON NICOLAS VALDES, Colonel of Engineers, Señores GOMES and DE MIGUEL, of the Staff, as also PEREZ CALVO, who is writing an account of the Expedition. An hour and a half afterward, the train halted at Tejeria, where the French Admiral, M. JULIEN DE LA GRAVIERE came to receive his Excellency. The General took coffee with his suite, in company with the above-mentioned Admiral, and afterward proceeded on horseback, followed by his suite, and a guard of honor, consisting of fifty horsemen, taken from the chasseurs and lancers.

When near the place agreed upon for the interview, Col. GAMINDEZ, who had been previously detached with four lancers, returned and acquainted the Conde de Rews (Gen. PRIM) of the arrival of Gen. DOBLADO, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and of Gen. ZARAGOZA, Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern army of the Republic. The first interview is about to take place, the Generals at last meet each other, the Conde de Reus alights from horseback as the Mexican Generals descend from their carriage, both parties shake hands with the courtesy to be expected from persons of their education and social importance, and taking seats in the carriage of the Mexicans, the Spanish General and Brigadier MILANS DEL BOSCH, followed by the Spanish and Mexican escorts and several men on horseback, aids and military commanders belonging to Gens. ZARAGOZA and DOBLADO, direct their way to Soledad, at which place they arrived at 11 A. M., the precise time fixed for the meeting.

The Conference of Gens. PRIM and DOBLADO, which took plece in the modest town-house of the above named village, lasted about four hours, reckoning in it the necessary time for taking breakfast; after the Conference was over, which was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the two Generals called for the Secretary of the Spanish Embassy, with whom they were again shut up, the bases agreed upon by them being extended, after which, all set out *en route* again, Gens. PRIM and DOBLADO taking leave of one another in the village of Soledad, and about a league from it, Gen. ZARAGOZA, who, with the escort of Mexican cavalry, accompanied the Conde de Reus that distance.

I cannot, before passing on to other particulars, omit mentioning here that the conference was to have taken place at a spot called "Rancho de la Purga," Gen. DOBLADO offering to come as far as Tejeria, where the camp of the allied forces is situated, and that each party should bring with him an escort of one hundred infantry and fifty cavalry; but Gen. PRIM, who would not be outdone in politeness and mutual courtesy, (as Gen. ZARAGOZA the evening before, in a communication, pointed out the village of Soledad as a fit place, if he had no objection,) accepted this last-named place, and, as I have already told you, went to it without the escort of one hundred infantry, being accompanied only by fifty horsemen, and the commanders and persons already mentioned.

At 7 P. M., Gen. PRIM, with his suite, were again at Tejeria, where the French Admiral, the English Commodore, and the English Minister, were waiting for him. A splendid repast was served up there, after which the pesonages just mentioned conversed for about an hour. At 9 o'clock their return to Vera Cruz took place, where they arrived at 10½, the representatives of the three nations meeting again at about 11 P. M. The result of the conference was a unanimous consent to the preliminaries of peace agreed upon between the Conde de Reus and Gen. DOBLADO, and that at 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, Señor TERAN, Colonel of cavalry, should be sent to Tejeria with copies of the before-mentioned preliminaries, which Brig. MILANS must, by this, have put in the hands of Gen. DOBLADO, to receive his full authorization.

With regard to the bases I must tell you that very soon negotiations will be opened at Orizaba, where the Commissioners and two Ministers of the Republic, or their delegates, will meet, if agreeable to both parties.

The Allied Powers will place their forces whilst the negotiations last, in Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan, the French occupying this last named place, the English the first, and the Spaniards Orizaba, where, I repeat, negotiations will be opened.

If, unfortunately, a definitive arrangement should not be brought about, the Allies, before commencing hostilities, will leave the places which they are about to garrison, placing themselves again in the line which they at present occupy before these fortifications.

The Mexican flag will be displayed at Vera Cruz and on the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa by the side of those of the three Powers directly the troops are ordered to march; which order, I can assure you, is already given—the joy of the troops being immense, who wish to evacuate so sickly a place as Vera Cruz, where there will only remain, as a garrison, a marine force of the three nations.

The news of peace has had a favorable influence upon the market, where the scarcity, particularly of fresh provisions, was dreadful; as there is in reality no want of them, it is to be concluded that the prices, regulating themselves, will go down. God grant that I may not be mistaken in my prognostics, that the truly afflicting state of the market of this town may cease before the news of the peace which I now inform you of.

In addition to the above, the correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, at Vera Cruz, agrees with the correspondent of the *Prensa*, at the same place, as to the prospect of a bloodless termination of the affair. The following are the letters of the *Diario's* correspondent:

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 18, 1862.

The weather presents a stormy look, as a sailor would say; but I who do not like the sea for the nausea it causes me, say that the political temperature appears rather dark, and about, perhaps, to discharge a tempest, to judge from the thick clouds that are observable. The Mexicans are approaching their army, which unites from all parts of the Republic; provisions have again become scarce in the city, and the charcoal dealers must resignedly permit the *guerrilleros* to dance a polka over the homœopathic sacks of fuel, so as to convert them into coal dust if they attempt to bring them in here. *Pas del Toro*, near to Medellin, which was left by a battalion of chasseurs, is now occupied by a regiment of Mexican cavalry. All our advanced posts have within view the pickets of the army of the East. The three powerful Allies grow impatient at seeing the evasive answers that the Republican Government tries to give, in which is noted the uncertainty of their actions, from the want of physical and moral power in the country to act with energy and resolution. Some States wish for peace, others ask for war, more particularly those that are most distant from here. The newspapers of Guanajuato and some other places give vent to bravados that excite the laughter even of the most stoical. They calculate by minutes what remains of life to the Allies if they do not immediately leave the heroic Vera Cruz. This indecision of the Juarez Government is nothing but a repetition of what happened with the French and North Americans in the past years of 1838 and 1846—a studied policy, which now, as then, would be very prejudicial to them. The city has been occupied for two months by strangers, and negotiations, it may be said, have not begun. Toleration has its limits, and it is to be hoped Mexico will not abuse it.

To-morrow a meeting is to take place between the representatives of the three Allied nations, Gen. DEGOLLADO, and other Commissioners, who, for this purpose come from Mexico, appointed by that Government. All await with anxiety the result of this meeting, which will take place in the country on the ground that lies between the two headquarters, because it is thought that from it must come conclusively peace or war. And yet, the greater part lose all hopes of peace, because they foresee that the Mexican Commissioners will ask for new delays which will not be granted to them by the Allies, and once that hostilities have taken place, it will be very easy to make new proposals. Would that my prophecies may prove fallacious, I will be the first to confess my error.

VERA CRUZ, Friday, Feb. 21, 1862.

The meeting to which I alluded in my former letter took place on the 19th at Soledad, a village about eleven leagues distant from this city, on the road to Orizaba and Mexico. Gen. PRIM went as far as Tejecia by the railroad, accompanied by the representatives of the Allies and a numerous staff. At that place, in company with the French Admiral, and followed by an escort of fifty lancers, he took up his journey to the above named place, the French representative, M. JULIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, having returned to Tejecia for the Marquis DE LOS CASTILLEJOS, Gen. PRIM went alone to the interview, and up to that moment it was the general belief that the representatives of the three nations would be present. At about a league before arriving at Soledad, a stage-coach appeared on the road, drawn by eight mules, and escorted by fifty Mexican lancers. In the coach there were the Generals of the Republic, ZARAGOZA, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East, and Señor DOBLADO, Minister of State of Foreign Affairs, who came to wait for Gen. PRIM and offer him the carriage. This was accepted with the greatest marks of deference, and in the midst of many compliments on both sides.

The Mexican picket saluted the Spanish General in the manner ordered in their regulations, and the escort of the latter returned the compliment. In this manner the coach went forward, occupied by persons so opposite in opinions and on whose meeting depended the life or death of thousands of human beings, and accompanied by two escorts and others, Mexican officers.

They arrived at Soledad about 10 o'clock in the morning; the people assembled together so as to view closely these individuals, so little known, as badly judged. The Generals got out at a house of common masonry, situated by the side of the church, and Gen. ZARAGOZA leaving them, Generals PRIM and DOBLADO had a long private conference, which was interrupted by breakfast. After this they took a walk toward the bridge, while a cavalry band of music played various airs, and then returned to confer again with the same reserve, shut up in a room *tête-à-tête* until half-past three, at which hour, in the same coach, accompanied by the Chief of the Staff and other persons of the suite, Gen. PRIM returned to Tejecia, where the French Admiral was waiting for him with a sumptuous table spread. At 9 o'clock P. M., the whole of the party returned to this city by the railroad. The immediate, exact result of this prolonged interview few know. From it some prognosticated peace, others, war. I can tell you, with my usual frankness, that between the Spanish and Mexican officers there reigned the greatest harmony for the five or six hours that they were together, and nobody would have thought that those young men, apparently animated with such good friendship, only waited for one word to enter upon a deadly war.

Provisions begin again to be scarce in the city, owing to the gangs of marauders who, under the name of the Mexican army, turn all to their profit.

The hour for mailing this letter is at hand, and yet I wish to add, before closing it, some important particulars that have been just communicated to me, and which I have reason to believe exact.

I am told that the result of yesterday's meeting may be summed up in the following particulars:

1. Negotiations will be first of all begun at Orizaba, between two Ministers of President JUAREZ and the Allied Plenipotentiaries; but either party, instead of meeting personally, can be represented by delegates, with previous mutual accord.

2. During the negotiations, the Spanish, French and English forces will occupy, as a sanitary measure, the positions of Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan.

3. In case of the negotiations being broken off at any time, by disagreement between the contracting parties, the allied forces will withdraw to their former positions.

4. As soon as the allied forces are put in movement with direction toward the above mentioned places of Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan, the Mexican flag shall be displayed as well in the city of Vera Cruz as on the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, by the side of those of Spain, France and England.

5. If the negotiations should terminate unfavorably and hostilities begin, the Mexicans promise not only to respect, but even protect, the hospitals of the allies.

With regard to the march of the allied troops, I believe that it will take place very soon, and that they will be divided in the following manner: The Spanish in Orizaba, the French in Tehuacan and the English in Cordova. All are desirous to set out as soon as possible, and their wishes will be satisfied before many days pass, for the preparations are in the greater part complete.

I have no time for more, and conclude by saying to you that, in view of what has just passed, I would bet two to one that there will be no war.

The *Eco de Europa*, a Spanish paper started at Vera Cruz, gives the following particulars:

So important a step toward peace has been made that it may be definitely counted upon as certain.

The result of the meeting which took place yesterday between the Conde DE REUS (Gen. PRIM) and Señor DOBLADO, in the village of La Soledad, has been as satisfactory as the circumstances of those two personages and the very condition of affairs gave us reason to expect.

At this meeting, as we have reason to understand, the preliminaries of a convention which are not altogether unknown to us were signed. It is known that by virtue of them the Government of the Republic consents that the allied forces shall proceed to station themselves at Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan, which localities and their limits they will occupy whilst the negotiations for a definite settlement last.

There is in these preliminaries an article which will be a glorious title for the Allied Powers, and those who represent them here. As the strongest and best fortified places on which the Government could count to make a resistance, are nearer to this side of the positions that the Allied forces are going to occupy, the commanders of the latter have promised to make them draw back, if unfortunately the future negotiations should not have as their result a peaceful and friendly arrangement. Of this, however, there is nothing to be feared, seeing the well-disposed inclination of the Government, and its confidence in the straightforward intentions of the coalition; but if it should so occur, the Allies will nobly abandon the places that they are now going to occupy, and place themselves in the position in which they find themselves at present. With respect to the strongholds, as Chiquihuite and others—they will have to attack them and take them by force.

This article is worthy of the greatness of the Allied nations, and of the chivalrous spirit of those who represent them here, and is agreeable to the lofty sentiments that animate them with respect to Mexico.

It appears that the Conde de Reus (Gen. PRIM) was received yesterday, at La Soledad, with proofs of the utmost attention and politeness, and that the greatest cordiality reigned at the conference, which may be easily conceived, seeing the happy result that has followed.

We have heard say that the troops will begin to leave this City in three or four days.

In order not to delay the publication of this extra, we omit for another occasion the reflections originated by these events, which are without doubt the prelude of an epoch of prosperity for the Mexican Republic. We omit likewise, for the same reason, the eulogies that the representatives of the allied Powers are entitled to for the indefatigable energy with which they dedicate themselves to the performance of their high mission. It is sufficient to say about this at present that the Conde de Reus (Gen. PRIM) left this city yesterday before daybreak; that he returned at 11 o'clock at night, and that after having gone twenty-four leagues, fourteen of them on horseback, he continued, without taking any rest, to occupy himself on the same matter with the plenipotentiaries of France and England, until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning of to-day. His efforts are worthy of the fortunate result which until now they have had, and that they should be finally crowned with the same success."

Private accounts corroborate the above, and contain only a few items of minor interest.

Gen. VIDAURRI, Governor of New-Leon and Coahuila, has been appointed Military Governor of the State of Vera Cruz.

The war between the troops of the Government and those commanded by Gen. MARQUEZ was still going on. It was reported that the former had suffered a defeat.

The *Eco de Europa*, of the 19th ult., contains the following:

"The days of last week were days of anxious disquietude for those who desire that the regeneration of Mexico may be brought about without the shedding of blood. The Allies, in suspense for a reply of the Government, which was expected as decisive, and the public in suspense from the rumors that announced it as disastrous, the days dragged along slow and gloomy to the minds of all, because each one of them brought some new fear and took away any hope.

That situation has passed away, and we have entered upon another.

The reply of the Government is not known, as neither was the communications of the Allies; but it is known that there was mention in them of an interview, and that it is going to take place. This very day, the General-in-Chief of the Spanish forces will hold a Conference, a few leagues from this City, with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic. Enough is therefore known, to be able to say that the fears of war have passed, and hopes of peace have returned.

When the world knows the efforts which the Allies have used to give peace to Mexico, they will be filled with astonishment; when the Republic, which does not yet know it, knows it, they will be filled with astonishment and gratitude. Creditors pacifying the debtor; the strong begging of the weak; men of war making sacrifices for peace; armed Europe asking of a Republic, as it were unarmed, to consent to be happy through its counsel and its influence. These things were never before seen, and this is the spectacle which we are viewing since the European expedition arrived in these regions.

This is the day appointed for an interview between Gen. Conde DE REUS, Commander of the Spanish forces, and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain, and his Excellency Gen. D. MANUEL DOBLADO, Minister of Foreign Affairs of this Republic.

This interview will take place in the village of Soledad, twelve leagues from here, and has for its object to discuss upon the peaceable solution of the questions which Western Europe comes to resolve in Mexico.

The importance of this conference is so great, that it cannot be too highly estimated. In it there is to be resolved the question of peace or war—that is to say, the question whether the Mexican Government will really give to the allied Powers the satisfaction that they ask of her, and will accept the offers that are made to her, or whether she will refuse the one and repulse the other, obliging Europe to make use of force.

The Government has named as military commander of Tamaulipas Gen. DON SANTIAGO VIDAURRI, who is constitutional Governor of New-Leon and Coahuila. This has put a stop to the local dispute which existed there between the two parties, each of which pretended that a person on their side should be Governor of the State. They have laid aside their heart-burnings before the danger of a foreign war.

The scarcity and want of fresh provisions in this place (Vera Cruz) continues increasing every day. There is no want of articles of first necessity, but generally speaking, the price of them is very high. This really afflicting situation for the vicinity must soon come to an end, because to-day the question of peace or war will be settled definitely.

Civil war continues in the interior of the Republic, and there is talk of a battle between the forces of the Government, commanded by Señor CUELLAR, and those of the Conservative party, under the orders of Señor MARQUEZ, in which the former were defeated. We are ignorant of the foundation of this news, but it is said, that in consequence of the triumph, the conquerors took the road to the Capital, with the object of attacking it.

Private letters received in Havana say that the Plenipotentiaries of France and England were very well pleased with what had been agreed upon by Gen. PRIM with Gen. DOBLADO at Soledad, and that before a week was over negotiations would begin. It seems that the French Admiral, M. JULIEN DE LA GRAVIERE if he does not take a direct part in them, will be represented by a confidential person.

The writer of the above adds:

"One of the persons that formed a part of the suite of the Marquis de los Castillejos, (Gen. PRIM.) and who was able to examine the camp of the Mexicans at Soledad, tells me that, before seeing their soldiers, he believed for certain that they would be obliged to have recourse to arms; but that since he has seen them, he does not believe that there will be war. They are badly clad and armed, and as to being well fed, God protect them. Several of them, full of want and misery, asked of our lancers, if not for something to eat, at least some reals with which to buy food. I believe it will be useless to tell you that these unfortunate fellows did not appeal in vain to the good hearts of our soldiers."

Another letter, referring to the interview of Gens. PRIM and DOBLADO, at Soledad, says:

"Until now, little bustle has been observable here for the march of the troops; it is, however, certain that the Allies will move in a few days. Persons occupying elevated positions have great hope that all will be settled peaceably. To me it appears very difficult, for although many States are for intervention, others desire war at any cost."

We extract the following from the *Progreso* of Jalapa:

"D. MIGUEL ZORNOZA, D. SANTIAGO CUEVAS, and D. MANUEL ROBLES PEZUELA are to leave this Capital, exiled by the Government, for the State of Guanajuato.

We are informed that robberies continue to be committed on the road from Perote to Puebla by some gangs of highwaymen that style themselves *Plateados*, (plated with silver.)

The fortifications of the line of Corralfalso and Puente Nacional are in the best condition. The forces that form the first division show themselves every day more enthusiastic."

Gen. LLAVE is in this city, arranging various subjects of importance.

Señores ZAMACONA and CARRILLO, on setting out from Vera Cruz, were complimented with a breakfast by the Commissioners of the Allied Squadrons, Señor ZAMACONA having likewise been honored with a serenade the night before his departure.

Fifty thousand dollars have arrived at Orizaba for the *corps d'armée* forming the army of the East.

We know that the Secretary of the Treasury was working zealously in the remitting of another large sum of money toward the necessities of the war.

There has arrived in this city a part of the large donation which the State of Flaxcala has contributed toward the war.

On the 25th of last month, two soldiers of the battalion Reforma were executed at Soledad, for having deserted in front of the enemy.

From the *Boletin del Cuerpo de Ejercito de Oriente* we extract the following:

"The Commander-in-chief has made a reconnoissance of the whole line of Jalapa, and is now doing the same with that of the east.

We know that he was very much pleased with the state of the troops and the fortifications.

The review of the point of Soledad left the Commander-in-chief altogether highly pleased, with the exception of the victualing department, of which he manifested his displeasure with the greatest severity.

The corps asked as a favor of their respective commanders to let them execute some military manœuvres in the presence of the Commander-in-chief, and the latter proceeded to their encampments for that purpose; the battalion of Lapadores distinguished itself by its dexterity in performing the bayonet exercise, which was received by Señor URAGA as a mark of particular favor, it having been he who wrote many years ago, the pamphlet on the above-mentioned exercise, which was ordered to be observed. The battalion of riflemen, which is also distinguished for its dexterity in target shooting, deserved the applause of the Commander-in-chief by the proofs it gave in the handling of this arm. The battalion Reforma likewise showed that they had been well taught.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

Movements of the Mexican General Almonte—Close of the Amusement Season—The House of Columbus, in San Domingo, Purchased by the Spanish Government—Case of the Spanish Vessel Teresita, Captured by the Kingfisher—The Carnival, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 1, 1862.

In my last letter, which I sent by the *Cubvna*, I omitted mentioning, among the arrivals at this port, in the English steamer *Thames*, on the 23d ult., that of the Mexican General ALMONTE, who continued his voyage on to his native country, leaving the next day in the same steamer on her departure for Vera Cruz. The *Columbia*, on her last voyage from New-York, brought us, among other passengers, Mr. RAREY, the celebrated horse tamer, who, it is said, proposes to give some of his extraordinary performances during his temporary sojourn here, and the same steamer, on her departure from Havana, to-day, will take back various Americans who have been staying with us during the Winter. Among others Judge HUNTINGTON, of the Indiana Federal District, who has been stopping in our city, with his son, on account of his health. Several members of the company exhibiting at CHIARINES' Circus, will likewise take passage, that place of amusement having closed for the season, but not without earning golden meeds of applause.

A sudden storm of wind sprung up on Wednesday evening and scared one half of the city out of their wits, besides frightening the remainder. It fortunately did not last long, although some were dreading a repetition of the tremendous hurricanes that occurred here in '44 and '46, and I have heard of no damage being done beyond the rooting up of a few trees in the Alameda, and as in this tropical climate we are not *blessed* or *cursed* with chimneys, whichever you prefer, there were none to blow down; the roofing of the sugar warehouse of Santa Catalina, suffered, however, considerably, to the extent of 600 yard, which was torn off.

The weather has now been cooler and more agreeable, for we have had lately extraordinary weather for this time of the year; wet and hot, reminding one rather of the unhealthy Summer season than that pleasant period of the year, a Cuban Winter. The inhabitants are felicitating themselves on the appearance, although late in the year, of the usual Northers, which tend so much to brace up the enervated health of those residing in a West India climate. It is to be hoped that their expectations may be realized.

The lady of Gen. PRIM, whose departure from Havana I made known to you in a former letter, appears from accounts received from Vera Cruz, to have arrived there safely.

Gen. GASSET, the second in command of the Spanish Army in Cuba, the Captain-General, by virtue of his office, being the Commander-in-chief, will leave, it is expected, in a few days for the same place, on board the Spanish war steamer *Velasco*. The steam transport *San Quintin*, of the Spanish Navy, which arrived a short time ago from Vera Cruz with nearly two hundred sick soldiers, left again for the same place the day before yesterday, with provisions for the army and forage and maize for the horses and cattle of the expedition. Admiral RUBALCAVA, Commander of the Spanish fleet that was sent to Vera Cruz, and of whose correspondence with the French and English Commanders I transmitted you, some time back, a translation, has been honored with the Grand Cross of CARLOS III., for his services in getting ready that expedition, as well as for those before Vera Cruz. He returned, some time back, to Havana, as I mentioned in a former letter. PINSON is to command the Spanish fleet that is now getting ready in the ports of Spain for American waters, and which is to be distinct from that at Vera Cruz. He commanded last Summer the fleet sent out for practice in the Mediterranean.

A circumstance has lately taken place somewhat similar to the National purchase of Mount Vernon in the United States. In the official gazette of the neighboring and now sister island of Santo Domingo, there has been published a Royal order, in which it was said that the Queen being desirous that any public monuments commemorative of the glorious discovery of COLUMBUS, might be preserved in a suitable condition, and ordered the purchase of the house which served him as a dwelling on that island, and that the repairs which might be absolutely requisite to keep it in a state of preservation, should be made at the Government expense. The island, that is to say, the Spanish portion of it, is to be divided into seven districts for the collection of the customs and land revenues, and I see by the papers from Porto Rico, that a man-of-war has been sent from there to Hayti to collect the sum of $25,000 in which the Haytian Government has been mulcted for damages done to the Dominicians. Said sum to be placed in the public coffers of that island.

The forming here of an army of occupation for the Island of Santo Domingo cannot now be disputed by the most incredulous. Not only are the regiments formed, but the Commissariat has advertised for contracts to carry to that island the baggage and other effects of the battalions of infantry and squadron of cavalry raised here for the purpose of sending to that island.

The taking of the Spanish vessel *Teresita*, by the U. S. sloop-of-war *Kingfisher*, has been made the subject of an editorial in the columns of the *Diario de la Marina*. According to the Captain's account, who obtained permission, after the arrival of the United States vessel with her prize at Key West, to cross over and inform the owners here of his disaster, his vessel was taken whilst sailing for Matamoras, in Mexico. The following is the Captain's account of this affair, which, it must be observed, is only an *ex parte* statement, as the commander of the *Kingfisher* is not in Havana to give *his* account of the circumstance, when probably we should find the tables somewhat turned:

"The Spanish vessel *Teresita*, Capt. DON FERNANDO DIAZ, of 185 tons burden, sailed from Havana on the 27th of January, with a cargo of goods of legal commerce, and cleared with papers for Metamoras, in the Republic of Mexico. On the third day of navigation, being in latitude 25° and 82° longitude west of Cadiz, it was taken by the United States sloop-of-war *Kingfisher*, the Commander of which seized all the papers of the vessel, opened the hatches and searched the cargo. He placed a crew, consisting of an officer and eight American sailors, on board the *Teresita*, transferring the crew to his ship, and hoisted the United States flags on the mainmast, having first attempted to place it the extremity of the foresail, but which he was prevented from doing by its Captain. The *Tsresita* was conducted to the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, from whence, on the fourth day, they took her to Key West. On the passage there was some rough weather, which having impaired considerably the ship, has made her useless for sailing. At last she arrived at Key West on the 14th ult., where the crew and passengers were kept in close custody, with the exception of the Captain, who was permitted to come to this port to give an account to her owner, which he did in the American smack *J. Lanthar*, Capt. REED, and was to return to Key West in the same vessel the day after."

On this account the editor of the *Diario*, who was formerly, during CONCHA's administration, Regent of the *Real Audencia*, treats us to some special pleading in favor of the Spanish Captain, and against the United States officer, as exceeding his duty. He tries to prove that the vessel was taken while in her direct route to Matamoras, the port to which she was consigned; that, even if she swerved from her course, and came near the mouths of the Mississippi, it was not to be wondered at, on account of the currents and contrary winds; that, if the approach of a neutral vessel toward that river is to be taken as evidence of an intention to break the blockade, it would prevent sailing vessels from having any communicarion with Matamoras, San Fernando, Victoria, and even Tampico and Vera Cruz, because, says the writer of the article above mentioned, it is the easiest thing in the world to approach more or less the mouths of the Mississippi, in spite of the will of those that direct the vessel.

The cargo, which was of a curiously varied nature for a Mexican port, was, according to the Custom-house papers made out here, as follows:

HAVANA, Feb. 24, 1862.

76 boxes of fruits, 47 boxes of steel, 115 bundles of dry goods, 99 bags of coffee, 90 bags of cocoa, 300 barrels of flour, 1 box containing a portrait, 2 kegs of arsenic, 10 bags of pepper, 35 boxes of sugar, 2 boxes of tea, 147 packages of machinery, 1 box of iron, 200 boxes of soap, 75 sets of trunks, 1 box of drugs, 4 hogsheads and 19 barrels of tobacco, in bond.

The editor of the *Diario* tries very hard to prove that the varied nature of the cargo was not suspicious; that there was, perhaps, no intention to run the blockade; that perhaps the goods, even if the vessel unloaded at Matamoras, would not be passed overland into the Territory of the United States, but were really intended for Mexican consumption, and that, finally, the Commander of the *Kingfisher* had no right to take prisoners and keep in custody the sailors and passengers of the *Teresita*, who were sent on to Key West, where it may be supposed they now are, until the matter is settled by a Prize Court. The editorial concludes thus:

What recourse have the owners of the ship and cargo, the crew and the passengers, the former to obtain the return of their proper, and the latter compensation for the losses and injuries they have received? This is very simple; it is not the Captain of the sloop-of-war *Kingfisher*, on whom devolves the duty of declaring whether the *Teresita* is a legal prize or not, that belongs to the prize Courts, which must have been appointed in one or several towns of the Federal Government; we acknowledge in the cruising vessels the right to detain and examine neutral ships within certain limits; but it is their duty to take them after they have been detained to the nearest court of the nature mentioned above, that it may be determined whether they have acted right or wrong; in the first named case, they will be considered as a lawful prize, and the ship and cargo will remain confiscated, for the benefit of the Government, and in the second, everything will be returned to the owners, besides compensation for the damages and injuries that have been caused to them, and which ought to be satisfied by the Government of the State to which the ship that made the capture belonged. This is a doctrine so evident that it admitts to no discussion.

We therefore advise the parties interested to make suitable remonstrances, because their right appears to us so clean, that it is not possible they should fail to meet with a favorable hearing from the Court that may have to judge the case. If the captain who made the prize should carry, which we do not expect, the forgetfulness of his duties so far as not to submit the question to the decision of the competent Prize Court, the Government of Her Majesty, by means of its Minister at Washington, would take the necessary steps that the law of nations should be put in force, and in justification of the Federal Government we flatter ourselves that it will not only disapprove of the conduct observed by the above, but that submitting, as we have said, the question to the Court that ought to take cognizance of it, will cause its decision, which cannot fail to be favorable, to be put in force speedily and surely."

I have given this affair of the *Teresita* a greater space in my letter than I would have done, were it not that similar cases are likely to occur continually during the existence of the blockade. Only yesterday, two vessels—one bearing the English flag, and the other the Confederate flag—left for the same place, Matamoras. The high prices to be obtained in Southern ports for almost every article, are a great temptation to merchants here to attempt a venture which will bring them such large profits; and the position of our port is such that a few days' sail brings a vessel to the mouth of the Mississippi, a large contraband trade will soon spring up, unless the National cruisers are not particularly vigilant; and, even as it is, we have continual arrivals of vessels from Southern ports, laden with cotton. I know, for certain, of one consigned to a well-known firm of this city, which arrived the other day, and whose cargo of cotton was sold by the consignees for $25 the quintal, which is about equal to a hundred pounds, being 25 cents per pound—rather higher than usual—the average price here having been 22 cents per pound.

Unless the blockade is maintained more vigorously, or the National cruisers use more vigilance, Havana promises to be the Southern cotton port. New-Orleans must look out sharp, for a rival is springing up in her own line of business on this side of the Gulf of Mexico. The greater part of the cotton brought here is sent to New-York, although some goes to Europo, for the peninsular mail steamer *Isla de Santo Domingo*, which sailed yesterday, took cotton as part of her cargo.

We are now on the eve of the Carnival, that period when, as Lord BYON says:

"In all countries of the Catholic persuasion,
Some weeks before Shrove Tuesday comes about,
The people take their fill of recreation."

To-morrow (Sunday) will be the first day, and the votaries of Momus are looking forward to

"The moment night with dusky mantle covers
The skies, (and the more duskily the better,)

to carry on their fun. The large theatre of Tacon will be thrown open to the masquerades, and the well-known "Escauriza" its neighbor, is making more than usual efforts to receive its multitude of visitors. In addition to the upper rooms, where alone the balls are usually held, the spacious lower floor is likewise to be devoted to the use of the votaries of Terpsichore, so that, no doubt, there will be ample room and to spare for all who choose to attend. There was some talk of untiting the two establishments by means of a temporary bridge, to be thrown across Rafael-street, which divides them, so that the visitors of one place could go to the other, without passing along the public streets; but I've no signs of such an edifice, and therefore conclude that it was a *canard*, or that the consent of the Government has not been obtained. The other towns and villages in the vicinity of Havana are also preparing for the three days' festivities of the carnival, and are putting out enticing advertisements to attract the pleasure-seekers of Havana to their various resorts; of these, no doubt, Marianas and Guanabacoa will be most attended. In Havana itself, there will be public masquerade balls at the other places of amusement, besides those above mentioned, namely, at the Lyceum, Teatro de los Variedades, &c.

During the last week there have been several fires on the sugar estates among the cane-fields, principally in the Matanzas and Cardenas Districts; the most disastrous for the losses to the owners were those which took place recently on the estates called Contea and Concepcion. They are imputed, by some, to incendiary origin, but their cause is unknown for certain.

At a place called Cifuentes, at 3 o'clock on the morning of Monday last, the dwelling-house of the sugar estate, named Indio, was observed to be on fire, and, in spite of the efforts of the neighbors and the rural police, they were not able to save more than the furniture and a few other articles; fortunately no personal injury had to be deplored. In addition to incendiary fires, robberies of dwelling-houses in the country, and of individuals, are of frequent occurrence. Some short time ago two white men, armed, made an attack upon the dwelling-house of an estate situated near to San Antonio de los Baños, and would have succeeded in entering if the owners had not persisted in keeping the doors closed. The Commissary of Police of the above-named town having been informed of the circumstance, succeeded in capturing the robbers early in the morning of the day after the attempt, at a short distance from the town, and took from each of them a loaded pistol, a dagger, some cartridges and percussion caps. The same police officer hearing that a well-known bandit was committing depredations in one of the quarters of his district, went out in pursuit of him, accompanied by some of the rural guard, and after a tiring pursuit across the country, succeeded in capturing him, but not without a determined resistance on the part of the bandit, who made use of a pistol which he had with him, and was only captured by putting him *hors du combat*. Another robber, who had been taken by the police, and was on his way to Artemisa to be tried, attempted an escape to a wood that lay on the roadside; the guards of the rural police who had him in custody were compelled to fire their muskets, and killed him.

The Directors of the Matanzas Railroad have advertised a meeting of their shareholders for the 9th inst., to choose a delegate for a proposed meeting, under the auspices of the Government official of Public Works, to bring about a fusion of the railroads of Havana, Cardenas and Jucano, the rival railroad from Havana to Matanzas, called the Bay Railroad, from having its station on the other side of the Bay, at Reyla, and that one called the Colijeo, to put a stop to competition among themselves, which, it is feared, will be ruinous.

A commission has been appointed for the purpose of preparing articles intended for exhibition from the Island of Cuba, at the World's Fair in London this year, and samples of the objects of the industry of the country, particularly cigars, are being transmitted from the manufacturers. As a manufacturing people, it is not to be expected that Cuba will take a very prominent position; with the exception of cigars, already alluded to, and sugars of various classes, there is nothing much to boast of in the way of manufacture. The better plan would have been for the Government to appoint scientific men to make a collection of the native products of the Island, her woods of different kinds, many of which are still unknown to Europe, the agricultural produce and wild plants, so that her resources might be better known and consequently better developed.

An order has come from Spain describing the official costume of the members of the new administrative council, as well as defining their position on grand days of ceremony. They are to be received, when the Captain-General holds a Court, after the "Royal Audiencias," and before the "Tribunates de Cuentas."

The effects of the crisis of '57 are still felt here, or perhaps the effects of the civil war at home, in the low price of shares of public companies, compared with what they used to be; but of the two I attribute the decline in value rather to the first cause. I am led to make this observation from reading the order of one of the Courts in the bankruptcy last year of the house of STHAMER & Co., which failed for a large amount. The Spanish Bank of Havana holds a large amount of shares in various companies belonging to the firm, hypotheeated with it, and under the order of the Court to sell them, the abovenamed bank offers to take them, if no better bid is offered, at the following prices: 768 shares of the Bank of Commerce, of Havana, at 95 per cent.; 408 of the "Alianza," at 70 per cent.; 10 of the "Credito Industrial," at 80 per cent.; 28 of the "Credito Territorial Cubano," at 30 per cent.; and 23 of the company of "Seguros Maritimot," at 25 per cent.

The meeting of the above bank, the Spanish Bank of Havana, of which I made mention in a former letter, did not take place on the day appointed, for want of attendance of a sufficient number of shareholders, so another meeting is advertised for the 21st inst. There is nothing more difficult than to get together a sufficient number of shareholders of any company to form a meeting for the transaction of business, but this, I believe, is a complaint endemic to other places besides Havana.

LARA.

MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND.

Unemployed Operatives—The Factories—The Popular Sentiment on the American Troubles—Distress at Blackburn—The Stock of Cotton.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MANCHESTER, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

The crisis which has so often been hinted at as likely to overtake the cotton trade is now making itself felt in Lancashire, and gradually assuming greater proportions. More than two years ago an American warned the cotton-spinners of their peril in trusting so blindly to the Southern States as their chief source of supply, but they were heedless, and now they see that they have been leaning on a broken reed. One of the arguments then made use of was, that it was their duty to their operatives to see that there was no dearth of cotton if it were possible to avert such a calamity. The expenditure of a few thousands of pounds two years ago would have set a train of causes in motion whose effects would have been now seen in the arrival of thousands of bales of cotton which are now *non est*.

It is a sad spectacle to see such an amount of misery as now pervades Manchester and its environs. The number of beggars in the streets is greatly on the increase, as well as the number of those receiving aid from the parochial authorities, unions and benevolent societies. Soup houses are being opened in various localities, and other indices of short work and short fare show how greatly Lancashire is affected by the rebellion instigated by the Cottonocracy of the South. In fact, commercially, Lancashire has been an outlying province of the United States.

Let us take Manchester as a specimen of the rest of the towns depending upon the cotton manufacture. From the official returns of the mills and factories of Manchester for this week, it appears that out of 84 cotton mills reported, there are 36 on full time with full number of hands; 11 on full time with part of the hands; 27 working on short time, and 10 are stopped entirely. The total number of operatives usually employed by these 84 mills is 24,053; of these, only 12,422 are working full time, 8,805 are working on short time, and 2,826 are wholly unemployed. In the silk mills, out of 13, 2 only are on full time and hands; 1 on full time, part of the hands; 7 on short time, an 3 stopped entirely. Of the silk operatives, only 94 are on full time, 1,864 are on short time, and 1,930 are entirely "out of work." Among the various trades and factories connected more or less with cotton and silk, the case stands thus: Out of 84 cotton mills, 13 silk mills, 19 small-ware mills, 2 printworks, 20 dyeworks, 47 machinists and 24 foundries, making a total of 215, there are but 73 on full time, 60 with part hands, 66 on short time, and 16 stopped entirely. Of the number of hands working usually in these mills, (47,449,) 24,677 are on full time, 15,595 on short time, and 7,197 are totally unemployed. There are 2,500 LESS on full time this week than there was a week ago; 1,692 more on short time, and 779 more out of work than last week, when the number was reported at 6,418 totally unemployed.

These figures, which aim to be correct, do not touch upon the *thousands* who in turn depend upon these for their livelihood in the various handicrafts and trades outside of these great concerns, nor give the numbers representing those who depend upon them again. In the neighboring towns and districts the same dearth of employment exists, showing how interconnected are the interests of New-York and Lancashire, and that what affects one, reacts at once upon the other.

The operatives deserve much credit for the patience they exhibit, but they are generally aware that the interruption of trade is to be charged to the Southern conspirators, and they will be glad if slave labor could be supplanted by free labor, so that there will be no fear of a cotton famine from that cause again. A quick and triumphant campaign for the North will be a great boon to Lancashire. For the sake of the suffering scores of thousands now out of work here, let there be no delay in opening the cotton districts *vi et armis*, and employ the blacks to plant and prepare the next crop, especially the medium staples.

Fair to Middling Uplands and New-Orleans Cotton is more wanted than Sea Island, though that just now is running short. I would advise the planting of cotton seed in every eligible spot in the Border States, and wherever the sweet potatoe will grow. But best of all, if the United States armies would just march into the cotton districts, and hold them, employing the blacks to gather and send forward this crop and prepare the next, you will hear little about breaking the blockade. Let word be passed to the slaves to preserve the cotton for the Northern armies—they will understand it. If the commanders would notify the slaves that they should have pay for every pound of cotton unginned or ginned they would bring into the National lines, you would soon receive plenty of it. The pinch is now severely felt here, and will be for some months.

At Blackburn, where usually 40,000 looms are at work, over 13,000 are stopped, and of the rest the majority are on short time. In that district there were 7,331 persons relieved last week by the Board of Guardians. Last week 1,200 families received each four pounds of meal. This week the systematic distribution of bread and meal begins. Public and private soup kitchens are established, but the distress is appalling. At Rochdale, Preston, Bolton, and, in fact, throughout this and other counties the destitution is increasing. Birmingham is beginning to suffer, and Coventry is again visited by a severe stagnation of the ribbon trade, throwing thousands out of employ. Bolton is feeling the want of Sea Island cotton, and it is rumored that several of the mills there will be put on short time in a week or two. Engine makers, machinists, founders, &c., are in consequence paralyzed, and trade is very dull in almost every direction.

INTENSE DESIRE TO SEE THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

As a consequence everybody wishes either that the North would strike vigorously and conquer, or else give it up as a useless undertaking. In a business view, "cotton and a market" are the two things now needed here. Every bale that goes to New-York is counted, and the wish is that it were a hundred times greater. Englishmen worship success, and a few Northern victories will be worth more than speeches or diplomacy. Why don't the Government hang a few of the cheating contractors, and the spies about Washington? It looks so silly to the British that you keep secession clerks in bureaus in Washington. They don't know what to make of HENRY MAY being transferred from prison to be on a Congressional Committee. Some things look very queer from this side of the water.

	Bales.
The imports of cotton up to Feb. 14, 1862, for this year. are	106,330
The imports of cotton up to Feb. 14, 1861, from Jan. 1, are	467,250
Of this, last year, American were 411,870 bales; this year	4,060
Estimated stock at Liverpool, Feb. 14, 1861, of all kinds	726,570
Estimated stock at Liverpool, Feb. 14, 1862, of all kinds	524,740
Decrease	201,830

To add to the perplexity, the East India Government have imposed a duty of 10 per cent. on British cotton manufactures. This has given rise to strong remonstrances from the Chambers of Commerce. It must necessarily be repealed.

I am yours, &c., OBSERVER.

THE ARMY AND NAVY

The new sloops-of-war *Oneida* and *Octorara* have returned to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, after very successful trial trips. The officers' reports to Commodore PAULDING are quite satisfactory. These vessels are already in commission, and may sail at any moment after taking in fresh provisions.

The keel of a new frigate has been laid in the ship-house where the *Adirondack* was built. She will be named the *Ticonderoga*, and will resemble as much as possible, both in dimensions and model, the frigate *Lackawana*, now in the course of construction. The latter vessel is progressing very favorably.

The gunboats *Sachem* and *Currituck*, which were to have sailed yesterday, were delayed by some unexpected difficulty with their valves, and had not got away up to a late hour in the afternoon. They will act as convoy to the bomb-proof battery *Monitor*.

The storeships *Supply* and *Relief* are taking in stores as rapidly as possible, and are expected to sail on Friday. Two or three others are waiting to take their places at the wharf for stores.

The crews of the steamer *Connecticut* and the ship *Morning Light* are engaged in preparing these vessels for the reception of stores, &c.

Midshipman THOMAS C. BOWEN has been ordered to report to Capt. MEAD, on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, where he will be assigned to duty as Assistant Instructor of Gunnery.

The first battalion of the Twelfth Infantry, Major CLITZ in command, left Fort Hamilton yesterday morning, for Washington. The battalion consists of eight companies, and numbers about 600 men, all told, the majority of whom have been recruited in this State. The men are pretty proficient in drill, although the weather during the last four weeks has not been favorable to out-door exercise. They have, however, been drilled by companies in quarters regularly, and have also had battalion drill whenever they could get out. Capt. A. J. DALLAS, of this regiment, who has been recruiting in Chatham-street for some months past, will now enlist men for the second battalion, the headquarters of which are not yet determined, though it was reported a short time ago that they were to be established at Racine, Wis.

The soldiers on Governor's Island have petitioned the commanding officer to establish a gymnasium, the cost and incidental expenses of which are to be defrayed out of the Post Funds. Many of the old army officers are known to be in favor of anything which will promote athletic exercises and rational amusements among the troops. And the Council of Administration on the Island could not make better use of the Post Funds, which, with the tax on the sutler, and the savings of rations, should be in a healthy condition, than by contributing a portion of them for the establishment and support of a gymnasium.

Seven soldiers have just been discharged from Governor's Island in consequence of disability, resulting from various causes. They are detained in the City on account of the Paymaster not having any funds in hand to settle their accounts. The Paymaster expects a remittance from Washington in the course of five or six days.

A recruiting party belonging to Company C, of the First Infantry, has been ordered to Harrisburgh, Penn., and will leave Governor's Island at once.

It is expected that most of the newly-appointed officers, who have been on duty at Fort Columbus for the last two or three months, will shortly join their regiments.

The frigate *St. Lawrence* has gone to sea. The following is the official list of her officers:

Captain, N. Y. PURVIANCE; First Lieutenant and Executive officer, W. C. West; Surgeon, B. Woodworth; Paymaster, J. B. Oliphant; Second Lieutenant, G. C. Wiltse; Lieutenant of Marines, R. H. Collum; Master, H. F. Pickings; Assistant Surgeon, E. A. Pierson; Acting Masters, J. A. Briscoe, J. Fuller, G. L. Allen and W. H. Smith; Captain's Clerk, P. E. Chappell; Paymaster's Clerk, W. P. Blagrove; Paymaster's Steward, J. E. Frock; Acting Master's Mates, F. G. Prior, T. W. Jones, Thomas C. Jones, Victor W. Jones, and J. Fisher and Theophilus Griffith.

The North Carolina Relief Movement.

APPEAL OF THE COMMITTEE FOR ADDITIONAL AID—SATISFACTORY REPORT OF COMMISSIONER DOW.

A regular meeting of the North Carolina Relief Committee was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Friday Feb. 28, to listen to the full report of their agent, Mr. E. K. Dow, who has just returned from Hatteras Inlet after distributing the cargo of the schooner *Elijah Shedden*.

The cargo was the result of the meeting held at the Cooper Institute, in November last, and was sent to relieve the necessities of the suffering loyal people of the coast of North Carolina.

The mission has been most successful and a great amount of distress, and, in some cases, actual starvation, prevented.

The people are loud in their expressions of gratitude to the liberal citizens of New-York, and the effect upon the mainland, where it was known, is sure to be productive of great good to the Union cause.

The wants of this part of the State are supplied for

the present, but there is a probability of suffering and need among the loyal people of other portions of North Carolina before the rebellion, which crushes them by its tyranny, is entirely suppressed.

It was therefore decided to be inexpedient to make any immediate disposition of the funds remaining in the hands of the Treasurer, Mr. J. M. Morrison.

As unreliable and unwarranted statements have been made as to the people of Hatteras and their need of assistance, the Committee call the particular attention of the public to the extracts below, from the report of Mr. Dow, which are fully corroborated by worthy and reliable officers of the army:

W. M. VERMILYE, Chairman.

W. E. Dodge, Jr., Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

New-York, Feb. 24, 1862.

Charles H. Marshall, Esq., Chairman Ex. Committee:

Sir: I beg to submit to you the following report of my action as agent of the Committee in distributing the cargo of the schoonor *E. Shedden* among the loyal inhabitants of Hatteras Banks.

I left here in the schooner *E. Shedden*, Capt J. P. White, Dec. 11, and arrived at Hatteras Inlet Dec. 13. After consulting with the officers of the United States Army, and some of the leading residents, I commenced distributing the cargo immediately. My plan of following your instructions was to sell at a low price to those who, although in great need, were hardly in such a position in life as to accept charity, whilst to those in more reduced circumstances, the cargo was distributed, according to their wants, in the following manner:

A committee of three was named from each neighborhood by the inhabitants thereof. These Committees, under oath, designated to me the families of the respective districts, who were really unable to pay for the food and clothing that they actually required. To these families, after examining as far as laid in my power into the justice of their claims, I donated as follows: [A list in detail of the articles distributed to the following neighborhoods is too long for publication.]

Kinne Keet neighborhood—total population, 320—in 71 families. Chicamacomico neighborhood—total population, 323—in 43 families. Cape neighborhood—total population, 149—in 30 families. Trent neighborhood—total population, 210—in 46 families. Hatteras neighborhood—total population, 300—in 57 families.

The total invoice intrusted to my care was valued, as per invoice, at $7,545 20, of which I donated the articles before named; the balance I sold to the deserving inhabitants at low prices, realizing therefor $2,141 in money, and 1,052 pounds hides, 4,084 pounds junk, 952 pounds copper.

The money I hand you herewith. The other articles, owing to the impossibility of a vessel to transport them North, were left on the island in charge of Mr. B. F. Peel, whose storage receipt accompanies this.

I further beg to report to the Committee, that I found the inhabitants loyal to the Union, really deserving, and many of them in actual want of the necessaries of life, and all grateful to the people of New-York for their prompt and noble response to their cry of distress.

I made it my business to live among them, and to look personally after their wants, and after a nine weeks' residence, can truly say that, without this opportune aid from New-York, many of the poorer people would have starved ere this, and the richer ones would have suffered severely.

To Brig.-General Williams, Lieut.-Col. Betts and the officers under their command, I return my heartfelt thanks for their many kindnesses. Notwithstanding their own arduous duties, they did everything to further the views of the Committee, and their assistance and advice to me was invaluable.

I have reason to believe that this charitable action on the part of the citizens of New-York was known on the mainland, and will have a good effect in developing the already strong Union feeling there. Lieut.-Colonel Betts kindly detailed a soldier (Mr. Volk.) to act as my assistant. He proved to be very efficient, and useful to me.

Captain White, of the schooner *E. Shedden*, fulfilled his charter party to my entire satisfaction.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) EDWARD K. DOW, Agent.

The Freedmen of the South—What Shall be Done With Them?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: The disposition to be made of the Africans who are thrown upon the protection of the General Government by the progress of our armies, is a subject of transcendant importance at the present moment.

Hundreds of thousands of this unfortunate people, and among them many of the most advanced intelligence, in the South, can now be colonized and made free and independent, without any other action on the part of the National Government than the gift of a settlement *beyond* the limits of our own territory. This can be done *now*. Hereafter it will be *too late*, when the Union is restored and the rights of all will stand again on the basis of the Constitution.

To provide a settlement and government for the African race *on this Continent*, is a duty, which, if promptly performed on the part of the Government, will secure an inestimable blessing to the future of our own country as well as to the cause of humanity and civilization; while it would be an *impossible bar* to future litigation in the Courts, which will otherwise occupy the attention of the next generation.

To provide a government for the colored population within the limits of *any State of this Union* is too palpable an infraction of the Constitution to admit of any controversy, whatsoever.

There is no territory belonging to the United States adapted by soil or climate to the African people, and even if this were not the case, the very purpose would be defeated for which the colony would be initiated—the object being to secure *freedom forever* for these Africans, by putting them beyond the power of molestation by the rebels who have held them as slaves.

Liberia is too remote to meet the exigency of the case, and beside the enormous expense which it would cost the Government, these people would never remove there without compulsion.

Hayti is wholly under European influences, which are intensely hostile to the United States, and will forever remain so, unless at some future day this Government shall extend its jurisdiction over the West India Islands.

The policy of colonizing our African people would be to place them under an influence friendly to this Government, and favorable to their political and social advancement.

Central America presents this field. Its climate soil, and wealth in natural products, preëminently, adapt it to the African—whilst there he would at once be placed upon an entire social and political equality with the native or other resident.

It must be plain to every statesman that, upon the restoration of the Union, Central America and Mexico will become more and more under the influence of the United States; while England and France, hitherto so potential, will be constantly diminishing in influence over these Powers.

Thus the United States Government is destined to become really the guardian and protector of both Central America and Mexico.

Could we look into the vista of the future, it might be clearly seen that, by the necessary operations of social and natural law, *the negro race of this Continent* will be the predominating and governing race of all tropical America; and this Government, in settling a colony there to-day, will be but laying the foundation for a vast colored empire.

The question of immediately colonizing the people of color, who obtain their freedom by the march of our armies, as well as those who are otherwise free, is a vital one to all the States of the Union.

The African population who are free, have been regarded and treated as a disturbing element, more or less, in all the States of the Union. So much so that several of the Southern States have prohibited the manumitted slaves to remain among them; and have even passed laws reducing them again to slavery for a failure to remove; or expelling them.

In many of the Free States the disposition to expel the free colored population, has been even more intensely manifested.

Leaving out of view the more important moral and political considerations, the colonizing of some eligible locality in Central America, demands the serious attention of Congress from *economical* considerations.

The expense of the purchase of the land and the transportation of the negroes would amount actually to *less in money* than it will cost the Government to subsist them in any part of this country *in the next twelve months.*

The means of living would at once be in possession of every emigrant; so that an outlay for their subsistence need not extend beyond a few weeks from the time they are landed on that soil.

Such facilities for enterprise and thrift as that country offers, in connection with its contiguity to us, would induce these people gladly to accept the boon of liberty and independence which it is the duty of this Government now to offer them.

Thousands of slaveholders in the South would joyfully emancipate their slaves, were a settlement in Central America provided, as it would impose on the owners no further obligation than the actual cost of their transportation.

ANNA ELLA CARROLL.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 101, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 142, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 30. On Demurrer Calendar: 193, 246, 247, 383, 385, 386, 388, 390½, 224, 225, 364, 368, 396, 397, 398, 399, 375, 383, 322.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3179, 8, 357, 868, 1145, 1360, 1575, 1576, 1765, 1977, 1982, 839, 1105, 1160, 1168, 1289, 1323, 1338, 1345, 1363, 1552.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2593, 1907, 343, 1025, 1065 1205, 2959, 2957, 1275, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1293, 1295. *Part II.*—Nos. 3560, 1350, 3258, 2352, 2922, 264, 274, 306, 324, 490, 502, 3380, 1034. *Part III.*—Nos. 1005, 2643, 991, 2947, 1273, 613, 2863, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1313, 1315, 1317. *Part IV.* 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1200, 1204, 1208, 1210, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 572, 680, 439, 633, 780, 881, 883, 886, 792, 894, 895, 896, 414, 897, 898. *Part II.*—Nos. 596, 1366, 1367, 1368, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909.

What Constitutes a Promissory Note—Must The Instrument be first and finally for the Payment of Money only.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Theodore Hosstatter vs. *Miranda W. Wilson.*—This was an action to recover upon four several instruments, sued upon as promissory notes. In addition to the usual complaint on a promissory note, was this allegation: "That neither the plaintiff, nor any other holder of said notes, or any of them, ever elected to take payment thereof in goods, as provided therein." The defendant demurred on the ground that the instruments were not negotiable promissory notes. That they were simply contracts, and the complaint did not set forth facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The case was tried at Special Term, and an order entered overruling the demurrer. The defendant appealed, on the ground that the instruments are not promissory notes, and that since they are not promissory notes the plaintiff cannot recover.

In support of this position the following points were made:

First—A valid promissory note must be for the payment of money, and for the payment of money only. (Story, Prom. Notes, sec. 17.) These are promises to pay in money or goods, and it makes no difference with whom the choice lies, for so long as there is a choice, the instrument may not "be for the payment of money only."

Second—The instrument must be for the payment of money *in specie*, (Story, sec. 18,) and the money must be payable absolutely and at all events, and not be subject to any condition or contingency. In these instruments there is a contingency. The goods may be demanded and paid over before the expiration of the time stated, in which event nothing will be due in money.

Third—That cannot be a promissory note which, on its face, subjects the holder to inquiry, and compels a plaintiff, in his complaint, to say that no party has elected to avail himself of a proviso contained in the instrument. (Kent, Com. 87, 89, 90. Morris *vs.* Lee, 2 Lord Raymond, 1396.)

Fourth.—The instruments are not "*necessarily* and *originally* for the payment of money only," and can only become so by matter *ex post facto*, viz: the nonelection by the holder to demand goods. The fact, that the instruments have a given time to run, at which time they became payable absolutely, if goods had not been previously demanded, does not touch the question, nor aid the difficulty, for the instrument must be notes at their inception; in other words, "necessarily and originally," or they can never become so. (Seacord *vs.* Burling, 5 Denio, 455-6.)

Fifth.—As the negotiability of an instrument, negotiable on its face, cannot be destroyed by extrinsic proof, (Henschel *vs.* Mahler, 3 Denio, 428,) so on the other hand, if not negotiable on its face, extrinsic proof cannot be allowed to make it negotiable. Extrinsic proof is necessary here. The complaint alleges non-election, and without such allegation it would undoubtedly be bad. It is necessary to prove this allegation; but this the law will not permit.

Sixth.—These instruments not being negotiable notes, the plaintiff cannot recover, because it is not alleged that the defendant made any contract or agreement with any person to do anything; and because there is no allegation of assignment to the plaintiff, and his possession of the instrument being no evidence of ownership. The main point of the respondent is, that at the commencement of the action the instruments were for the payment of money only, and in that comes fully up to the requirement of section 162 of the Code.

R. H. Huntley, for appellants; Lawton & Larned, for respondents.

Discharge Under the Fourteen Day Act—Cannot be Granted at Chambers.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Samuel M. Pettengill vs. *Robert F. Mather.*—The plaintiff in this action is an advertising agent. The defendant is now in business upon his own account in the same vocation; but was, some years ago, employed in the plaintiff's establishment as canvasser and collector. This action was brought to recover for moneys alleged to have been collected by defendant for plaintiff, but not paid over. The plaintiff recovered a judgment for $1,536 68. Execution against property having been returned unsatisfied, he applied for an order authorizing an execution against the person, which was issued, and defendant was taken. Having now been in custody on the limits for three months, he applied to be discharged under the Fourteen Day Act, upon making an assignment of property.

The application was made at Chambers of the Supreme Court.

The Judge now rendered his decision denying the application, on the ground it should have been made to the Court. The following is the substance of his opinion:

Ingraham, P. J.—There is a fatal objection to these proceedings which cannot be obviated nor be overlooked, as it goes directly to the jurisdiction. The notice of application for a discharge is that it will be made to a Justice of this Court *at Chambers*. A Justice out of Court has no authority to grant in such a proceeding a discharge.

The statute (3 Rev. Stat., Sed., 105) says that the debtor may petition *the Court* from which the process issued, &c.

The application must be to the Court, and not to a Judge out of Court. He has no authority and no jurisdiction in the matter.

Independent of this objection, I see nothing in the evidence to prevent the discharge.

But as the proceeding is void for want of jurisdiction, I must deny the application, without prejudice to renewing it in a proper manner.

Application denied.

Benjamin Vaughan Abbott and J. Francis Walton for plaintiff; C. Fiske for defendant.

Verdict in the Sheriff Case.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

Sarah Madden vs. *James C. Willett, &c.*—This case was stated in the Times of yesterday. The action was to recover for an alleged wrongful seizure made by the defendant while Sheriff in 1857.

The jury now gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $3,996.

Edwin James and Thomas Dunphy, for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel and George Shea, for defendant.

Fourteenth-street Boarding-Houses and their Bills.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Ella Hall vs. *Daniel G. Elliot.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who is the proprietress of a boarding-house situated in Fourteenth-street, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue, for damages for a breach of contract.

The complainant alleged that the defendant engaged a suite of rooms on the second story of her house, with board for himself, his wife and one servant, for the period of six months from the 20th of December, 1859, at the price of $80 per week. That, after the defendant remained two weeks he left the house with his family and refused to pay any further board; that plaintiff gave him notice that she would let the rooms on his account, and did so; that there remains a deficiency due her of $1,695. The answer denies the making of the contract for six months, and alleges dissatisfaction with the house and insufficient accommodation.

Case still on.

G. R. Schieffelin and J. R. Whiting for plaintiff; Foster & Thomson and J. W. Gerard for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

Samuel H. Merritt, convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, in causing the death of John Swain, a secessionist, was sentenced to State Prison for two years.

Peter Casey was convicted of petit larceny, and remanded for sentence.

James Rodihan and Thomas Foley were convicted of larceny upon the person, in stealing money from the pocket of Sarah Sidney, in a Grand-street and Broadway omnibus. They were remanded for sentence.

Charles Cameron was convicted of petit larceny. The prisoner represents that he is a Lieutenant in a Missouri regiment under the command of Gen. Sigel. He was remanded to await trial on some other charges.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Oliver Coles, Jacob Zietzer and John Potter, were now admitted to probate.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Chase vs. *Schoeller et al.*—Not a referable case.

McBrair vs. *Hanson et als.*—Referee's report or copy wanted.

Smith vs. *Chapman*—Motion denied.

In the matter of James S. McCall—Reference ordered to Samuel Jones, Esq.

Paton et al. vs. *Buttrick*—Motion granted for commission.

Bacon, Executor, &c., vs. *Martin et als.*—Reference ordered to John B. Haskin, Esq.

Ruthven vs. *Anthony et als.*—Reference granted to John B. Haskin, Esq.

Field, Executor, et als. vs. *Tomlinson et als.*—Motion for judgment granted. Samuel Jones, Esq., to sell.

Minturn et als. vs. *Grocers' Steam Sugar-Refining Company et als.*—Motion for referee granted to John B. Haskin, Esq.

Johnston vs. *Fitzpatrick et als.*—Motion for referee granted to Samuel Jones, Esq.

McConville, &c., vs. *Burckel and others.*—Motion for judgment granted. Jno. B. Haskin, Esq., Referee, to sell.

In the matter of application of Delia S. Mitchell, the elder, &c.—Reference granted to Jno. B. Haskin, Esq., to ascertain, &c.

Dimon vs. *Johnson et al.*—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Mack vs. *Barman.*—Motion granted.

Cary et al. vs. *Peton and others.*—Motion for reference granted to Samuel Jones.

In the matter of Solomon F. Williams, Receiver, &c.—Referred to Samuel Jones, Esq.

Porter vs. *Otis.*—Referred to Samuel Jones, Esq., to hear, &c.

Seaver vs. *Cason.*—Motion granted; $10 costs.

Brainerd, Jr., vs. *Mowbray, &c.*—Reference granted to Jno. B. Haskin, Esq.

Mooney vs. *Skipman.*—Judgment ordered.

Crogin and others vs. *Ree.*—Referee must return the proofs and examination.

Racey vs. *Michelbacher et al.*—Reference ordered to John B. Haskin, Esq.

Cary vs. *Carman.*—Motion denied.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Quinn vs. *Devlin et al.*—The order is proper as settled.

Tweed vs. *Rondout & Kingston Gaslight Company.*—Motion granted. The order will be settled on notice. Copy to be served on plaintiff's attorney.

Armstrong vs. *Lorillard et als.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Beecher vs. *Ackerman.*—The motion to dissolve the injunction must be denied.

Before Justice Monell.

Schlesinger vs. *Crocker and Wife.*—Order made. See Judge's note with Clerk.

Monroe et als. vs. *The Galveston, &c., Railroad et als.*—Order to show cause granted, with temporary stay, upon plaintiffs filing, duly approved, an undertaking in $250, under section 222 of the Code.

Brown vs. *Cole, implicated, &c.*—Motion for Commission granted.

Rigney et al. vs. *Dickinson et al.*—Motion for Receiver granted. Joseph Meeks to be appointed Receiver. Motion to compel applications of moneys denied. No costs to either party.

Davis vs. *Davis.*—Ordered that the defendant pay a counsel fee to the plaintiff $5 a week from commencement of suit and during the pendency of this action.

Before Justice Bosworth.

John H. and James H. Holdame vs. *Beers & Kissam.*—Order settled.

Before Justice Barbour.

Hochrem vs. *The Eighth-avenue Railroad Co.*—Case settled, and left in the Clerk's office.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....March 5, 1862.

$12,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	93⅜	76,000	American Gold..	102
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	92⅝	80,000	do.......s15.	102
40,000	do........	92¾	15,000	do.......b30.	102⅛
4,000	U. S. 6s 81 Or. W.		25,000	do.......at 60.	102
	Loan ¾ yearly...	92	15,000	do.......s60.	102
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	85	25,000	do.......b60.	102⅛
10,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70..	97	25,000	do.......b60.	102⅜
5,000	Ill. War Loan...	87½	550	N. Y. Central R....	83⅜
5,000	do........	87	100	do.......b30	83⅜
1,000	Ind. St. 5s.......	78⅛	50	do.......bnwk	83⅜
4,000	Mich. St. 6s, '78..	88	100	do.......at 60	83⅜
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	59⅞	46	Mil.&P.DuC.2d pref	54⅞
5,000	do........	59⅞	150	Erie Railway......	34⅜
5,000	do.......b30	60	100	do........	34⅝
20,000	Mo. St. 6s.......	51¾	450	do........	34¾
35,000	do........	52	100	do.......b30	34⅞
10,000	do.......b60	53	100	Erie R. Preferred ..	58
3,000	do........	52½	100	do.......b30	58⅜
5,000	do.......s30	52	100	do.......s10	58⅜
3,000	Cal. St 7s.......	86¼	50	do........	58⅜
2,000	Erie R. 3d M. Bs.		10	Harlem Railroad...	12⅜
	'83.........ex int	92	150	Mich. Cen. R....b15	53⅝
6,000	do........	91⅛	50	do........	53⅜
9,000	do........	91	50	do........	53¾
1,000	Erie R. 4th M.Bs.	84	70	Mich. So. & N.I.R.	23⅜
9,000	do........	84¼	100	do........	23⅞
3,400	Buf.,N.Y.&E.1M	82	100	do.......b30	24⅛
3,400	T.H.&A.2dM.b30	52	100	Mich.So.& N.I.G.S.	47⅞
3,000	do........	51½	35	Panama R.R......	118
6,000	Hud. R.3d M. Bs.	84⅛	10	Ill. Cen. R.R. scr..	63¾
10,000	Har. 1st M. Bds.	100	50	do........	64
2,000	C.B.&Q.R.8 ℘ c.bs	99⅛	100	do.......b30	64⅛
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M...	73	50	do........	64⅜
1,000	Mich.So.S.F.Bds.	90	1150	Cle. & P.'g R.R.....	19⅛
6,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	93⅜	100	do.......b30	19⅛
5,000	H.& St. J.R.Bds.	48	42	Cl. C. & Cin. R.R..	109⅛
5,000	Gal. & Chi.1st M.	100⅛	60	Gal. & Ch. R.R.....	67⅞
5,000	Cle.& Tol.S.F.Bs.	85⅛	50	do........	67⅜
1,000	Long Dock Bds..	97	50	do........	67⅝
60	Bank of Commerce	84⅛	100	Cle. & Tol. R.R.....	45⅞
10	Bank of N. America	86⅛	50	do.......b10	45⅝
50	Cum. Coal Prefd...	7⅛	50	Ch., B.'n&Q.'y R.R.	63¾
125	Pac. Mail St. Co...	93			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s,'81..Reg	93	20,000	American Gold..	102
12,000	U.S.6s,'81.Cou.b3	92⅞	15,000	do.......b60.	102⅛
20,000	do.......b10	92¾	15,000	do.......b60.	102⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s 81 Or. W.		50	Cum. Coal Pref....	7⅛
	Loan ¾ yearly..	92⅛	35	N. Y. Central R....	83⅝
1,000	Minn. St. 8 ℘ c.b	89	100	do........	83⅝
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	60	50	Erie Railway......	34⅞
10,000	do.......b30	60⅛	50	Erie R. Pref.......	58⅜
5,000	Mo. St. 6s....s30	52	100	Hud. River R.......	37⅜
1,000	do........	52¼	50	Harlem R..........	12⅜
4,000	Missouri St. 6s Iss.		100	Reading R.......s30	41⅛
	to Hn. & St.Jo.R.	62	50	Mich. Cen. R.......	53⅝
10,000	Indiana St. 5s...	78⅛	44	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	64
1,000	M.&P.Du C.1st m	89⅛	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R....	19⅜
5,000	Gal.& Ch.2d m. b.	98	300	do........	19⅜
5,000	Han. & St. J. R.b	47⅛	100	do........	19⅜
1,000	Goshen Branch b	89	10	Clev.,Col. & Cin. R.	110
5,000	Mich So. S.F.Bs.	90	700	Clev. & Tol. R......	45⅜
10	Metropolitan Bank.	96	10	Chic. & Rk. Is. R...	55⅞

Wednesday, March 5—P. M.

The course of Money affairs and of the Stock Market in Wall-street continue to improve, and although the absence of Military news to-day partially restrained the disposition to speculate on the Stock Exchange, a considerable business was accomplished at the Board and on the Street, and at prices ⅜@½ ℘ cent. firmer on most of the Railway Stocks than on Tuesday. The Government Funded Stocks were also in request, and some further heavy purchases were made by private contract at about 93 ℘ cent., one-half coupon, and the other registered Stock of 1881. The sales of the day, public and private, probably reach $300,000. The sales of New-York Central, outside the printed list, were over 2,500 shares, at 83⅜ ℘ cent. The speculation in gold was revived at the Stock Board; about $300,000 sold at 102@102⅛ cash, and 102⅛@102⅜ on buyers' option. The State Stocks were not very active, the principal dealings being in Missouris at 52, and Tennessees 60@60⅛ ℘ cent. Nearly all the Western Railway shares were better than yesterday, and a good demand was manifested in the afternoon for Toledo and Rock Island, and steady rates bid for both classes of Michigan Southern. Eries of both classes were also firmer, the Old shares at 34⅞@35, and the Preference shares at 58⅜ ℘ cent. The *Bull* speculators gave very little support to the market; some of them being sellers of New-York Central after the prices reached 83⅜ ℘ cent. The interest in Cleveland and Pittsburgh Stock continues, and the price, from 19 yesterday afternoon, advanced to 19⅛, sales, and 19⅜ at the close. The Railway mortgages are generally firm, only small parcels of each description being offered. The general appearance of the market late in the afternoon was that of firmness in the bidding, without any very decided buoyancy in the demand. The speculators on both sides appeared to move with caution—the *Bulls* awaiting later army news, and the *Bears* having already in the last few days put out their *short* lines, to a fair extent, in New-York Central and other railway shares. The following were about the latest quotations near 5 o'clock P. M.:

New-York Central..	83⅜	Mich. Guaranteed...	48
Erie	34⅞	Michigan Central....	53⅝
Erie Preferred.......	58⅜	Illinois Central......	64⅜
Rock Island...........	56⅛	Missouris............	52⅛
Toledo	45⅞	Tennessees..........	60⅛
Mich. Southern......	24	United States 6s, '81..	92⅞

The following are the bids to-day for City Bank Shares, the course of the market being still upward:

New-York............	90	American Exchange.	87⅜
Manhattan...........	120	Pacific...............	110
Merchants'...........	92⅜	Bank of N. America.	86⅜
Union..............	91	Hanover.............	68
America............	100	Metropolitan.........	95
City................	110	Market..............	85
Phenix..............	90⅛	Nassau..............	87
Butchers' & Drovers'	107	Shoe and Leather....	90
Merchants' Ex........	76	Corn Exchange.......	90
State of New-York..	85	Continental..........	76
Commerce	84⅛	St. Nicholas.........	82
Mechanics' Bk. Ass'n.	80	Marine..............	100
Broadway...........	120	Imp. & Traders'......	94
Ocean...............	70	Park................	101
Mercantile..........	100	Manuf. & Merchants'	80

The Railway Mortgages also continue in favor, and the bidding generally improved to-day as compared with Tuesday:

N. Y. Cen. sixes.......	96	Ill. Cen., 7 ℘ c., '75....	93⅜
N. Y. C. sixes, Sub....	99	T. H. & Alt'n lsts 7 ℘ c.	94
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76..	103⅛	T. H. & A. seconds 8 ℘ c.	51½
N. Y. Cen. Con., '76....	103⅛	Chi. & N. W. s. f.......	86⅛
Erie firsts, '68..........	105⅛	C. & N. W. lsts 2d series	45
Erie thirds, '83.........	91⅛	C. & N. W., Assent. Bs	32
Erie fourths, '80........	84⅛	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	17
Erie fifths, '88..........	75	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds..	65
Buf., N.Y.&E. firsts...	82	Han. & St. J. firsts....	48
Hudson firsts, '69......	106	Del. Lack. & W. firsts.	103⅛
Hudson thirds, '75.....	84⅛	Tol. & Wat. firsts......	77
Harlem firsts...........	100	Tol. & Wab. seconds...	46
Mich Cen. 8 ℘ c., '69-72	97⅛	Mil. & P. Du C. lsts......	87
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ℘ c. '82.	102⅛	Gal. & Chi. firsts......	100
C., B. & Q. R., 8 ℘ c. firsts	99⅛	Clev. & Tol. s. f........	85
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. firsts...	91	Cleve. & Painsville lsts	86
Mich. So. seconds......	72⅛	L. Cross. Low Nos.....	45
North. Ind. Gosh. Line.	89	Long Dock Bds	97
M. S. & N. I. s. f., 7 ℘ c.	89⅛	Det.. Mil. & Tol........	77
P. R., 7 ℘ c., G't by Mo.	50	San Francisco 6s......	65

The turn of the Money market is in favor of borrowers. The scarcity of good selections of mercantile paper, even at low rates, on first-class short bills, enables the Stock Brokers to borrow, with ease, at 7 ℘ cent., on miscellaneous collateral, and 6 ℘ cent. on Government security. Some of the large Banks, holding a larger sum of United States Stock, of 1881, than they desire to carry permanently, have sold with some freedom at, or in the neighborhood of, 93 ℘ cent., and in turn have lent the Money upon the same security at 6 ℘ cent., 30@60 days. Notwithstanding these changes the line of ordinary Loans and Discounts is lower to-day than on Saturday. The sum total of Gold in Bank is something over $30,000,000. As soon as the present United States Notes are declared a legal tender by a formal explanatory Act or Joint Resolution of Congress, the probability is that a change will immediately follow in the system of clearances at the Clearing House. The most practical as well as advantageous plan yet suggested is to place a portion of the United States Notes on deposit with the Sub-Treasury, on 5 ℘ cent. interest, and employ the certificates therefor in settlement of the daily balances between the Banks. If this be not done immediately, the public, including the Savings Banks, will probably soon monopolize the $25,000,000 authorized by the late Act of Congress to be deposited on interest with the Sub-Treasury.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $579,172; including $206,000 for Customs; payments, $579,497; balance this afternoon, $3,974,501.

Exchange for Saturday's mail is not yet established. The quotation ranges 112½@113 ℘ cent., and nominally firm.

The *Canada's* news from England is to Sunday, Feb. 23. The *Bavaria*, from this side, arrived out on the 22d, but her news, including the achievement of our gunboat navy at Fort Henry, was scarcely known at London. The succeeding steamer from this side would advise of the Roanoke victory, and the following week the report of the Fort Donelson battle and capture would arrive out. The quotation for Consols by this arrival is 93½@⅝; of Erie shares, 30; and Illinois Central, 45 discount. Cotton continued firm; Breadstuffs generally dull.

The Michigan Central Road earned in February:

1861	$119,763 97	1862	$159,658 59
Increase			$39,894 62

The Chemung Railroad Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 2 ℘ cent., payable on demand at the office of the Treasurer.

The following are Messrs. Thompson Bros. quotations for currency and specie:

	Bank Notes.		Bank Notes
New-England	1-5@—	Ohio and St. Bk. Ind.	¾@—
New-York State	¾@—	Kentucky	2@—
East New-Jersey	¾@—	Illinois	3@60
West New-Jersey	¾@—	Missouri	5@50
Pennsylvania	¾@—	Michigan	1@—
Philadelphia	¾@—	Canada	Par.
Baltimore	¾@—	Wisconsin	2@60
Virginia, Wheeling	5@25		

SPECIE—SILVER.

[United States Currency, the Standard.]

	Buying		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	$1 05	Species	$1 07
Spanish Dollars	1 08	Old Am. Half Dols...	1 04
Five-franc Pieces	97	Old Am.Quar. Dollars	1 02
French Crowns	1 10	Spanish Quar. ℘ oz.	1 22
Prussian Thalers	70	N. Am. Silver	1 01⅛@1 02⅛
English Silver	4 85		

GOLD.

	Buying.		Buying
Victoria Sovereigns	$4 90	Spanish Doubloons	$16 75
Old Sovereigns	4 88	Patriot Doubloons	15 75
Twenty Francs	3 88	Gold, Am. Old	1 06
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 90	Gold, Am. New	1 01½
Ten Guilder Pieces	4 00		

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Feb. 24.	Loans. March 3.	Specie. Feb. 24.	Specie. March 3.
Philadelphia	$3,932,000	$3,981,000	$1,051,000	1,052,000
North America	3,583,266	3,661,938	596,238	599,947
Farmers & Mech.	4,705,751	4,660,891	1,136,557	1,128,989
Commercial	1,876,000	1,919,000	240,000	240,000
Mechanics'	1,882,000	1,918,000	235,880	235,133
N. Liberties	1,620,000	1,593,000	360,000	360,000
Southwark	918,504	890,365	229,561	229,801
Kensington	683,991	682,503	134,369	135,199
Penn Township	746,576	768,208	175,422	175,597
Western	1,712,945	1,669,839	370,187	370,376
Man. & Mech.	1,231,250	1,233,110	152,220	161,710
Commerce	646,357	663,139	170,374	169,839
Girard	2,165,847	2,128,211	337,999	354,090
Tradesmen's	498,976	511,444	200,150	198,798
Consolidation	658,175	663,681	107,929	110,484
City	929,101	894,635	119,814	119,881
Commonwealth	562,310	564,337	75,988	75,264
Corn Exchange	504,000	554,000	101,000	101,000
Union	423,000	436,000	73,000	73,000
Total	29,280,049	29,393,356	5,867,686	5,881,108

Banks.	Deposits. Feb 24.	Deposits. March 3.	Circulation. Feb. 14.	Circulation. March 3.
Philadelphia	$2,465,000	$2,368,000	$221,000	$231,000
North America	2,155,393	2,091,627	259,665	285,884
Farmers & Mech	3,570,991	3,446,725	286,295	288,580
Commercial	1,146,000	1,173,000	105,000	107,000
Mechanics'	922,499	967,589	92,490	85,600
N. Liberties	1,169,000	1,211,000	77,000	77,000
Southwark	731,453	695,363	51,890	54,330
Kensington	652,285	637,866	93,010	101,465
Penn Township	553,200	582,815	89,339	93,497
Western	1,254,186	1,219,913	59,435	60,625
Man. & Mech	617,710	612,515	152,820	159,050
Commerce	474,186	482,412	80,060	81,550
Girard	1,021,979	995,005	174,804	185,988
Tradesmen's	457,019	486,776	51,520	52,696
Consolidation	272,879	271,921	169,848	183,299
City	539,455	522,274	44,460	53,830
Commonwealth	207,661	203,189	111,969	115,099
Corn Exchange	349,000	364,000	24,000	55,000
Union	217,000	229,000	68,000	72,000
Total	18,777,300	18,541,190	$2,230,605	$2,343,493

The aggregates compare with those of preceding statements as follows:

	March 3.	Feb. 24.		
Capital Stock	$11,970,190	$11,970,190		
Loans	29,393,356	29,280,049	Inc..	$113,307
Specie	5,881,108	5,867,686	Inc..	13,422
Due from other B'ks	1,828,383	1,935,414	Dec..	107,031
Due to other Banks	5,218,384	5,205,203	Inc...	13,180
Deposits	18,541,190	18,777,300	Dec..	236,110
Circulation	2,343,493	2,230,605	Inc....	2,883

The Government Credit.

From S. Hallet & Co.'s Circular for Europe, March 4.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

We have now reached a point at which we can daily witness progress toward the solution of the embarrassments by which the nation has so long been surrounded, and which at one time created in the minds of many great apprehensions as to the maintenance of our national integrity. With military success everything else follows, as a matter of course; not perhaps instant pacification, but such a strengthing of the arms of Government as to render continued resistance entirely hopeless. The capture of Nashville is perhaps more important than would be that of Richmond. If that point could not be held, nothing can. Its capture has been followed by the evacuation of other important points, among them Columbus and Bowling Green; and though it may not be a termination of the campaign in the West, it renders the issue there no longer doubtful.

The assumed confidence in the strength of Government has had the natural effect upon its securities, which have largely advanced. They are still low, in consequence of the immense prospective issue; but it is certain that at about the ordinary rate of interest, Government can now command the available capital of the country, provided, of course, that the various tax measures proposed make their appearance in due time, and are satisfactory, of which no doubt is now felt. The passage of the Treasury Note bill will give it at once $100,000,000; while the issuing of certificates of indebtedness for the demands against the Treasury, to bear 6 per cent. interest, and payable in a year, will prove a most efficient aid to the Treasury, as they will, in effect, be a loan to the amount issued. They are considered so desirable a security as to be readily taken at about par. The two measures, consequently, will do all that can be done for the immediate necessities of Government, and give it so large an amount of money as to relieve all apprehensions for the future, confident as the people are that a few months more will see an end to the rebellion.

Such to-day is the position of Government. Its relations to capital are now most favorable. The suspension of specie payment unquestionably immensely increased its present means, whatever may be the final effect of this step. The next question naturally asked, is—how will all this influence business and trade? There can be no doubt that the tendency of both will be toward an inflation; for the new currency is to act the part of capital, while the shape in which the claims against the Treasury are to be put will tend to draw out and put into circulation all the active capital of the country. Business, consequently, will receive a great impetus. What will be the effect upon the price of money? It will certainly make it very active, and keep up the rates, and may end in creating a scarcity; especially should the present abundance lead to speculation in real estate and other kinds of property. But we have so little experience of the kind, it is, perhaps, useless to predict the result, as this may be greatly modified by causes which, at this early day, cannot be taken into consideration.

With regard to commercial affairs, the season opens most favorably. The possession of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers has already been followed by an order opening them to the trade of the whole country. This is both politic and beneficent. The Government makes no distinction, but the moment we regain a foot of territory we restore the rights it has forfeited, without too nice an inquiry into the guilt of the people occupying it. We leave no apology for contumacy; neither do we inflict unnecessary humiliation. The result will be an immediate restoration of trade, however long political matters may remain in abeyance. The Southern people show no disposition to resort to the desperate expedients of destroying, so often threatened, either themselves or their property. We may regard, therefore, the Cotton question as pretty nearly solved. A fortnight more ought to take us to Memphis, which is the great *entrepôt* of the Northern district of production. With the war closed, as it speedily will be, the entire crop of the great valley can come to market through the Northern routes, should the blockade be indefinitely prolonged. Europe can receive the crop as well through the port of New-York, as through the accustomed Southern channels—as expeditiously and as cheaply. When this is seen we do not believe that the people of New-Orleans or any Southern port will persist in a resistance which enriches others at the same time it destroys them.

There is every reason for expecting, with the opening of the Spring, an active internal, and a heavy export trade. We never had so large a surplus of breadstuffs of the crops of previous years, and probably never a more active and extensive demand. We shall soon commence the exportation of cotton and tobacco, which should have gone forward in the Fall and Winter months. With these entirely excluded from our list of exports, we accumulated last year an immense reserve of specie. If we can add $100,000,000 to our exports for 1861, we should place foreign countries still more largely in our debt. We cannot probably have large increase in our exports, on account of the high rate of duties which prevail, and which are still further to be increased. We enter upon the Spring and Summer business, consequently, with prospects much brighter than they were a year ago, when the foundation on which we stood seemed crumbling beneath our feet. Our political integrity will soon be established, with our material strength unimpaired.

Trade on the Cumberland and Tennessee.

Treasury Department, March 4, 1862.

First—All licenses shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and all applications therefor must be made in writing to him, stating specifically the purpose for which the license is desired, and if for general or special trade, setting forth the character and aggregate value of the merchandise to be transported, the destination thereof, and the proposed route of transportation, and also the character of the merchandise, if any desired in exchange, with the proposed route of transit thereof and its destination.

Second—Before the delivery of any license, the party therein permitted to trade shall execute a bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties in the penal sum of at least twice the amount of the trade so licensed, which bond shall be subject to such approval, and conditioned in such terms, as shall be specified in the license.

Third—All transportation to be made by virtue of any license, shall be made under permits to be issued by such duly authorized officers of the Treasury Department as shall be designated in the license, which permits shall specify the number and kind of packages, with the marks thereon, and, in general terms, the character thereof.

Fourth—When application is made for a transportation permit, the applicant shall file with the officer authorized by the license to grant such a permit, a copy of the license under which application is made, which copy shall be compared with the original, and certified by such officer, and also correct invoices in duplicate, signed by the consignor, showing the actual values of the merchandise at the place of purchase, and also a statement in duplicate of the routes of transit and destination of the merchandise so to be transported and the consignee thereof. The applicant shall also make and file with such officer an affidavit that the values are correctly stated in the invoices and that the packages contain nothing except as stated therein, and the merchandise so permitted to be transported shall not, nor shall any part thereof be disposed of by him or by his authority, or connivance, in violation of the terms of the license.

Fifth—All transportation shall be permitted and exchanges supervised either at Cincinnati, Louisville, Paducah, St. Louis, or such other place as may hereafter be specified by the Secretary of the Treasury. Transportation permits shall be granted by the Surveyor of the port whence transit commences, or by other officers named in the license, and shall be approved and countersigned by such other officer as shall be named in the license for that purpose; and all exchanges shall be supervised by such officer as may be designated for that purpose in the license, and the amount of each permit shall, at the date of its issue, be indorsed upon the original license.

Sixth—All packages whatsoever, before being permitted to go into any part of the United States heretofore declared by the President to be in insurrection, shall be examined by a duly authorized officer, which examination shall be certified and approved by such officer, as shall be specified in the license.

Seventh—For each permit granted under the provisions of these rules and regulations there shall be charged and collected one-half of one per cent. upon the value of the merchandise so permitted, at the place of purchase, which shall be collected by the officer granting the permit before delivery thereof.

Eighth—All officers acting under these rules shall keep an accurate record of all their transactions under the several licenses granted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall make weekly reports to him in relation thereto, as much in detail as practicable, transmitting, with such report, a list of all permits granted, and one of the duplicate invoices and statements, on which shall be indorsed the date of the authority under which such permit is granted. Weekly returns shall be made of all fees and emoluments received.

Ninth—All licenses and permits shall be liable to modification or revocation by the Secretary of the Treasury. (Signed) S. P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Naval Depot on Lake Michigan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of a Naval Dépôt on the Western lakes, and an Armory and Arsenal, it is understood, have recommended their construction by the General Government, and have also recommended the location of the Naval Dépôt at some point on Lake Michigan, and the Armory and Arsenal at Chicago, where the Chairman of the Committee resides.

While the Committee came to the conclusion to recommend Chicago for the location of the Armory and Arsenal, it seems somewhat surprising that, in their investigations in regard to a suitable location for a Naval Dépôt, no allusion or reference is made to the very elaborate and exceedingly able report of Col. J. D. Graham, of the United States Engineer Corps, made in 1855, after having carefully surveyed both the eastern and western shores of Lake Michigan, with especial reference to the condition and situation of the harbors on said lake.

This survey and report was made at a time when the subject of a Naval Dépôt was not at all before the public, and in no wise being agitated, but Col. Graham being an experienced and sagacious Engineer, saw what the future might require upon Lake Michigan, and thus distinctly pointed out the advantages of the Harbor of Milwaukee over all others on Lake Michigan for a Naval Dépôt. The following is from the report alluded to:

"I believe the day is not distant when it will be come necessary to improve Commercial Bay (a part of Milwaukee Harbor) as a place of refuge and safe anchorage for the Lake shipping in times of peril, not only by deepening it, but also by enlarging it by dredging out a portion of the surrounding marsh.

The natural advantages are so few on this Lake for creating harbors of refuge, without the great expense of outward breakwaters, that when they are found, as in this instance, near at hand, they should be taken full advantage of. It would be exceedingly unwise to turn aside from them and go on counting annually the thousands of human lives, and the millions of treasure, lost for want of the accommodation to shipping which they offer.

In case a Naval Dépôt should be established by the United States on Lake Michigan, for the repair and equipment of armed vessels, the advantages offered by Commercial Bay as a roadstead easily extended to any required capacity by dredging out the surrounding marsh, would give Milwaukee a strong claim to consideration in selecting a site for such an establishment."

This able report then proceeds with a minute description of the railroad connections which Milwaukee has with the interior of the State and with the Mississippi River, and concludes with the commerce of the city at that period, which has since been many times multiplied.

Indeed Milwaukee has now about 50,000 inhabitants. It has 800 miles of railroad connections within the State of Wisconsin alone. The receipts of wheat in Milwaukee has been as follows: In 1859, 6,638,470 bushels; in 1860, 10,706,708 bushels; in 1861, 18,522,206 bushels; and the shipment of wheat alone, in 1861, was 16,072,865 bushels.

In considering this subject, it must be borne in mind that 1861 was in fact the first season that grain was brought to any extent from the west side of the Mississippi River to Milwaukee. It is indeed destined to draw from a larger area of wheat-producing territory than any port in Lake Michigan.

All articles required for shipbuilding are to be found here easy of access, of the best quality and in great abundance. Lands are cheap, and the location is one of the most beautiful and healthy on this lake.

These are some of the considerations we think are entitled to great weight, and, when fully appreciated, will secure to this point the location of the naval depot.

W.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, March 5, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 113 bbls. Ashes, 13,465 bbls. Flour, 1,480 bbls. and 1,989 bags Corn Meal, 12,300 bushels Wheat, 2,063 bushels Corn, 4,804 bush. Rye, 1,960 bushels Barley, 3,780 bushels Oats, 9,613 bushels Malt, 3,929 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,597 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were light at $6 37½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 494 bbls., including 321 bbls. Pots and 173 bbls. Pearls.

CANDLES.—A very moderate business has been transacted in Adamantine, chiefly at 17c. ℘ ℔. Nothing new in other kinds.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in demand, at from 26c.@26½c. ℘ ℔. Other descriptions are unchanged.

CHEMICALS—Sales, 100 tons Sal Soda, part 1⅞c. cash, ℘ ℔. Market dull.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 50 bags Maracaibo at 23½c., and 300 bags Rio, at 20c.@21c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in more request to-day, and has advanced to 25c.@26c. for Middlings, with sales of 1,250 bales. There were also by auction, on Government account, 165 bales Sea Island, at from 18½c. @53c., including 1 bale of very inferior at 18½c., and 164 bales common to very choice, at from 25c.@53c. ℘ ℔.

FISH—The demand has been mainly for Dry Cod, at $3 25@$4 25, and Massachusetts Mackerel, which are quoted firm, with light supplies available.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in moderate request for home use and shipment at drooping prices. The reported sales since our last amount to 9,800 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 35@$5 50; inferior to choice extra State at $5 55@$5 80—chiefly at $5 60@$5 70; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 25@$5 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 55@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 80@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 90@$6, ℘ bbl.

Superfine State..............	$5 35@$5 50
Extra State..................	5 55@5 60
Superfine Western..............	5 25@5 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois......	5 55@6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan..............	5 60@6 30
Inferior extra Ohio..............	5 80@5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands.	5 90@6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands..............	6 05@6 60
Fancy Genesee..............	5 85@5 95
Extra Genesee..............	6 00@7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00@7 00

Southern Flour is unaltered; sales 1,070 bbls., at $5 90@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 25@$8 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is inquired for, including superfine, at $5 40@$5 45; extra at $5 60@$6 65 ℘ bbl.; sales 1,400 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady at $2 90@$3 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 80@$2 ℘ 100 ℔s.

FRUIT—Transactions have been quite moderate since our last, but the changes in prices have been unimportant. New crop Raisins, $3 40 for Layer, and $3 20 for Bunch, ℘ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed to-day, and prices favor buyers. The demand is limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,500 bushels, including White Western on private terms; Red Western (Winter) at $1 41@$1 42½, in store and delivered; choice Milwaukee Club, in store, at $1 35; Red State at $1 37@$1 38; Amber Jersey, at $1 42 ℘ bushel. Corn is improving; sales have been made of 44,000 bush., at 60½c.@62½c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 59c.@61c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Oats continue in demand including Canadian at 39c.@40c.; Western at 38c.@40c.; State at 40c.@41c., and Jersey at 38c.@40c., ℘ bushel. Rye is in less request at 83c.@85c. from dock and delivered, ℘ bushel; sales 3,000 bushels. Barley is inactive; sales of 1,700 bushels State at 81@83c., ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in demand at from 75c.@85c. for poor to good, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been quiet, but steady, including last year's crop at 14c.@21c. ℘ ℔.

HEMP—Is dull and prices are quite nominal.

HIDES—Are in less demand, but are stiffly held. Stock of all kinds, 176,500.

IRON—All descriptions are inactive, and prices are somewhat unsettled.

LEAD—Pig has been in good request at $6 65@$6 81¼ ℘ 100 ℔s., now held higher.

LEATHER—The demand has been moderate for all kinds, since our last, at former rates.

MOLASSES—Sales. to-day, including small lots of Porto Rico, at 33c.@34c.; and 40 hhds. do., at auction, at 31½c.@35½c. ℘ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3¼c.; Clinch, 4¼c. ℘ ℔., usual credit, or 5 ℘ cent off for cash.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is quoted down to 92½c.@$1 ℘ gallon, with very limited sales. Nothing really new in other kinds.

OILS—Linseed and Petroleum have been more sought after, while the inquiry for nearly all other descriptions has been limited at our revised quotations. Crude Sperm, $1 39@$1 42; Crude Whale at 50c.@53c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale, at 60c.; Olive at $1 35@$1 37½; Linseed, 85c.@87c.; No. 1 Winter Lard at 65c.@75c.; City Red at 52c.@53c.; Crude Petroleum at 12½c.@14c.; Refined Petroleum at 22c.@38c., chiefly at 26c.@30c., ℘ gallon, the latter now held higher.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 3.

Sperm—Has been more active since our last, and the sales for the week include 2,690 bbls., in parcels, at $1 40 ℘ gallon—2,100 for export, and the balance to the trade.

Whale—Is very quiet; a sale of 150 bbls. on private terms is the only transaction for the week.

Whalebone—Nothing doing.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone
From Feb. 1 to Mch. 3, 1862.	1,223	1,775	29,300
Same time last year	5,290	6,115	14,200

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active to-day, at $14 25@$14 37½ for new Mess, $14 50 for do., deliverable in June, and $10 87½@$11 for new Prime ℘ barrel; sales, 2,800 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 5¼c.@6c. ℘ ℔. Cut Meats are salable and steady at 5¼c.@6¼c. for Hams, 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon continues inactive; sales, 270 boxes, at 6¾c.@7½c. ℘ ℔. Lard is doing better; sales, 3,100 tcs. and bbls., poor to very choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ℘ ℔. Beef continues salable and steady; sales since our last, 200 bbls., at $14@$14 50 for extra Mess, and $12@$12 50 for plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℘ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 10c.@14c. for Western and 15c.@21c. for State ℘ ℔. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 5c.@7c.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence during the week 10,000 pieces, including 5,000 pieces, 60x64, 7c.; 5,000 do., 60x64, 6¾c., ℘ yard.

SALT—Has been quiet since our last, and prices have been unsettled.

SALTPETRE—Sales, in Boston, 300 bags Coarse, at 12c.@12½c., cash, ℘ ℔.

SEEDS—A very moderate inquiry prevails for Clover, at 7c.@7¾c. ℘ ℔.; and Timothy, at $2 25@$2 37½ ℘ bushel. Last sales of Calcutta Linseed, at $2 30@$2 35 ℘ bushel.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 1,320 hhds. Cuba and Port Rico, at 6½c.@8¾c., and a small lot of Siam on private terms, ℘ ℔.—the market closing buoyantly.

TALLOW—Sales, 50,000 ℔s., at 8¾c.@8⅞c. ℘ ℔. The business of the week, Messrs. Knight & Sons notice thus: "The market, during the past week, has been extremely stagnant, shippers evincing moderate to purchase at ruling rates, chiefly on account of the fall in Sterling Exchange and the steady decline in England. Owing to this, last week's quotations are no longer to be obtained, sales of prime shipping lots having been made at 8¾c.@8⅞c. The home consumption is very limited, chandlers buying only to supply their immediate wants. To-day the market is nominal, exporters awaiting the mails per *Arabia*, due today. Price this date, 1858, 11c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10¾c.; 1861, 9¾c. ℘ ℔."

TEAS—A pretty fair demand prevails for desirable lots, which are quoted firm.

TIN—Has been in rather more request, including Banca at 32c.@32½c. ℘ ℔.; and I. C. Coke Plates at $9 12½@$9 25 ℘ box.

TOBACCO—A speculative inquiry prevails for Kentucky, in view of the probable enactment of an excise law, and 272 hhds. have been sold since our last, at 8c.@8½c. ℘ ℔. Nothing really new in other descriptions.

WHALEBONE—Sales 5,000 ℔s. Arctic on terms not disclosed.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls., at from 28c.@30c., chiefly at 28c. ℘ gallon, the market closing quite irregularly. The lot sold at 28c. ℘ gallon was represented as being in very inferior barrels.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were limited, to-day, at previous quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s.@2s. 1½d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 7d.@7½d.; Corn, 6½d.@7d., ℘ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ℘ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d.; Petroleum, 5s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., and by steamer, 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.; Tallow, 20s. ℘ ton; Hops, ⅜d. ℘ ℔. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Butter, 25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℘ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ℘ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a ship, 1,000 tons, from Philadelphia to Liverpool, 27s. 6d.; a brig, 249 tons, hence to Leghorn, cargo Logwood, $1,700, and back from Sicily to New-York on private terms; a ship, 547 tons, from Newcastle, N. S. W., (a port near Sydney,) to Hong Kong, Coal, 20s.; a bark, 400 tons, from North side of Cuba to New-York. Sugar, $4 75; a British brig, 106 tons, to North side of Cuba and back, Sugar, 38c.; a brig, 230 tons, to South side and back, 40c.; one, 227 tons, from Philadelphia to Barbados, 60c. under deck, and deck load of Shooks, without heads, 25c.; a schooner, 80 tons, to West Indies and back, $800; a British schooner, 1,200 bbls., to Nassau, N. P., 55c.; a bark, 416 tons, to Cape Town and Algoa Bay, C. G. H., and back to New-York; a ship, 581 tons, hence from Frontera to Europe, and a bark, 448 tons, from North side of Cuba to New-York, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year: two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HOW TO PAY THE RENT—COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP o' DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—PAUL PRY—MY HUSBAND'S WIFE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

NEW-YORK ATHENÆUM—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The United States steam transport *Ericsson* arrived at this port yesterday, with advices from Port Royal, S. C., to the 24th ult. She brings a number of passengers, 320 bales of cotton on freight, and some important intelligence relating to the movements of our military forces which we do not feel at liberty to publish. Our correspondent gives us the particulars of the erection of the second National battery on the Savannah River, between Fort Pulaski and the city. It is located on Bird Island, in the middle of the river, nearly opposite Venus Point, the place where the other is erected. The guns were placed on it during the night of the 20th ult. Fort Pulaski is now completely cut off from communication with the city. The news of the great National victories had caused the greatest depression among the rebels of Georgia and South Carolina.

A rebel dispatch from Augusta informs us that on Saturday morning last TATNALL'S Fleet engaged one of the National batteries below Savannah, and lost one man killed, when the Fleet retired. This is equivalent to saying that the defeat of TATNALL was complete.

We have interesting reports from Richmond, by way of Fortress Monroe. The *Dispatch*, of that city, calls attention to mysterious writings on the walls, indicating, it says, that the "Union conspirators are at work." These writings, to say the least, are significant, and consist of short and pithy paragraphs addressed to Union men. In consequence of these and other threatening indications, JEFF. DAVIS, in a General Order, published on the 1st inst., proclaimed martial law in Richmond, and in the country ten miles around, and under the operation of this law Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS was arrested, together with twenty other citizens of wealth, character and position, suspected of entertaining Union sentiments. Mr. BOTTS had for some time previously been virtually a prisoner in his own house. The greatest panic is said to exist among the rebels in Richmond in consequence of the late National victories, the leaders exhibiting the greatest trepidation. Col. CORCORAN, Col. WILCOX, and a hundred other National prisoners, had arrived in Richmond, but it was uncertain when they would be brought down for exchange.

By way of Fortress Monroe we receive particulars of the manner in which the rebel steamer *Nashville* recently ran the blockade at Beaufort, (not Wilmington, as before reported.) It appears, according to the Richmond *Dispatch*, that she came from Southampton directly to the North Carolina coast, and approached the blockading vessels with the National flag flying. She went directly under the guns of the blockading vessels, and after passing, raised the rebel flag, and moved directly toward Fort Macon. When the ruse was discovered the blockading vessel immediately started in pursuit, but was too late. She fired several shots at the *Nashville*, but apparently without effect. She is said to have brought to the rebels a valuable cargo of bank-note and printing paper, but no arms.

Our Port Royal correspondent informs us that Brunswick (Georgia) has been evacuated by the rebels. They are known to have had at least 20 heavy guns there, which, it is believed, have been sent to strengthen Savannah. Brunswick is located at the mouth of the Turtle River, about seventy-five miles below Savannah. A railroad runs from there to McDonald, where it forms a junction with the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad."

The latest reports from Nashville report the city as entirely quiet. The Secessionists give our troops the credit of being the best looking, the best armed, the best equipped and the best behaved, as compared with the rebel soldiers. Union men are beginning to make their appearance in considerable numbers. A postal agent had arrived from Washington, and the Post-office was to be opened immediately.

The news from our troops in Southwestern Missouri and Arkansas is meagre. Parties of rebels were committing ravages at different points; and PRICE had spread terror everywhere by telling the people that they would be butchered by the National troops. Those who had not fled to the mountains were afraid to declare their loyalty, lest the rebel troops should return and punish them. PRICE and MCCULLOCH were still among the Boston Mountains. A party of rebels at Keittsville, Barry County, attacked a company of our troops by firing at the house in which they were, killing two and wounding one. An adequate cavalry force has been sent to the place. We have no news as yet from our main column operating in Arkansas.

Six hundred and eighteen of the rebel prisoners confined in the Alton (Ill.) Penitentiary were recently examined by a Special Commission, appointed to investigate the sincerity of their alleged desire to take the oath of allegiance. It was determined to release 499 of the number who asserted positively that they had been forced into the war, and that they would stay at home if they were allowed to return.

It has been found that the provisions of the act recently passed, expediting the settlement of public accounts by the issue of six per cent. certificates of indebtedness, will create so great a delay in making payments that it will thwart the purposes of the Secretary of the Treasury in asking its enactment. He has, therefore, asked Congress to cause such certificates of indebtedness to be issued upon the checks of disbursing officers, in lieu of the payment of money therefor, as well as upon audited and settled accounts.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *Canada* at Halifax yesterday, we have advices from Europe two days later than were brought by the *Norwegian* at Portland. Lord PALMERSTON had stated in the House of Lords that the negotiations relative to the San Juan affair had been suspended, in consequence of the civil war in America, but a joint provisional occupation of the island had been arranged by both Governments. The British Government, in response to a request from THE O'DONOGHUE, had refused to afford any information relative to British vessels running the blockade. It is reported that the traitor SLIDELL has had interviews with all the French Ministers, but they were of course of an unofficial nature. The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday was duly and patriotically celebrated in Freemasons' Tavern, London, the Bishop of Ohio presiding. Minister ADAMS responded to the toast, "The Memory of WASHINGTON."

The Liverpool Cotton market was firm on Saturday, with sales of 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull; Provisions tending downward. Consols were quoted at 93¼ for money.

HAVANA AND MEXICO.

The steamship *Columbia* arrived at this port yesterday, from Havana on the 1st inst. She reports the United States steamer *Harriet Lane* had taken as a prize, off Matanzas, the schooner *Virginia Adams*. The news from Havana is not of special importance. Advices from Vera Cruz, to the 21st ult., had been received, however, which is of the highest importance. We give full translations elsewhere. The preliminaries to a peaceful solution of the Mexican question had been agreed upon, in an interview at Soledad, between Gen. PRIM, the Spanish Commander, and Gen. DOBLADO, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs. The points of the preliminary settlement are as follows:

1. Negotiations will be first of all begun at Orizaba, between two Ministers of President JUAREZ and the allied Plenipotentiaries; but either party, instead of meeting personally, can be represented by delegates with previous mutual accord.

2. During the negotiations, the Spanish, French and English forces will occupy, as a sanitary measure, the positions of Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan.

3. In case of the negotiations being broken off at any time, by disagreement between the contracting parties, the allied forces will withdraw to their former positions.

4. As soon as the allied forces are put in movement with direction toward the above-mentioned places of Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan, the Mexican flag shall be displayed as well in the City of Vera Cruz as on the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, by the side of those of Spain, France and England.

5. If the negotiations should terminate unfavorably and hostilities begin, the Mexicans promise not only to respect, but even protect, the hospitals of the allies.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition from citizens of New-York was presented, praying for measures for the transmission of mails to Panama. It is in reference to the refusal of Commodore VANDERBILT to transport the mails. A bill regulating the pay of the Navy Department, was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs. After some further business, the Confiscation bill was taken up, and Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, made a speech in favor of its passage, at the conclusion of which its consideration was postponed until to-day. The bill to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army was debated, and the pay of chaplains fixed at $1,200 per year. The Senate, after an executive session, adjourned.

In the House a bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point was introduced. A bill to remunerate the King of Hanover for losses sustained by the abolition of the Stadt dues, was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and passed. The joint resolution from the Senate, appropriating $8,000 for the removal of the army bakeries from the Capitol, was laid on the table. A bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions, and passed, which provides for the discontinuance of pensions to the children of officers and soldiers of the Revolution, in certain cases. A bill providing for the appointment of Hospital Chaplains was passed. The Senate's amendments to the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill were then acted upon, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, notice was given of a bill in relation to Grand and other streets in this City; also, of one to provide for the formation of Cab Companies in New-York and Brooklyn; also, of one to facilitate the construction of a railroad through the Northern Wilderness. A bill to amend the act of 1861, regulating the Fire Department of this City, and giving the Board of Appeals power to review their decisions on subsequent information, was passed by unanimous consent. The bill to provide for the distribution of soldiers' allotments was passed; also, the bill to appropriate the proceeds of the State Tax to the support of schools. A bill to amend the Railroad law was introduced. It changes the law in relation to franchises.

In the Assembly, a petition and bill to compel vaccination for the small-pox were introduced and ordered to be printed. A bill was reported to incorporate the Blind Mechanics' Association. A bill to amend the Assessment law was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. It changes the principle of taxation in the State. A bill to repeal the Registry law, so far as relates to Washington, Chenango, and Suffolk Counties, was reported. The bill to provide for the Public Defence was taken up as the special order, and debated until the recess. An evening session was held by the Assembly, at which the bill was further debated.

GENERAL NEWS.

The third sale of Government cotton took place yesterday at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. One hundred and sixty-four bales were sold, varying in price from 25 to 53 cents. Thirty-four more bales were offered, but were not sold, owing to 45 cents only being offered for them. For the future Government cotton will be sent to a foreign market for disposal.

The Board of Education, last evening, referred to the Police Commissioners a communication from the School Officers of the First Ward complaining of the shameful prevalence of houses of ill-fame in that Ward. Appropriate resolutions were passed in view of the death of Ex-Commissioner Dr. A. V. WILLIAMS.

It was stated a few days ago that Mrs. Gen. BUCKNER and Mrs. Col. HANSON had arrived at Cairo by a flag of truce, and asked to be permitted to join their husbands, who were held as prisoners at Indianapolis. The ladies were returned to Columbus on Wednesday last, Gen. HALLECK refusing to grant their request to join their husbands.

Pikeville was evacuated very precipitately on the night of Feb. 22, by the part of Gen. GARFIELD'S command which has been in possession for some time past. The movement was the result of a sudden rise in the river, which completely inundated the town, destroying a quantity of stores.

Capt. WILKES writes to the Washington *Intelligencer* that $30,000 have already been expended on the reports of the exploring expedition, which it is now proposed to abandon.

The bark *American Eagle*, MARK DYER, master, owned in this City and Jacksonville, Fla., was seized at Harrington by the Collector of Machias, Maine, on Feb. 26. It is supposed that the bark carried coal to the privateer *Sumter* when at St. Thomas. She was taken by the Collector to Machiasport.

The funeral services of the late Prof. FELTON were held in the chapel of Harvard University on Friday morning. All the students and the Professors were present. Rev. Drs. WALKER and PEABODY officiated.

Extensive destruction of property was caused in Patterson, N. J., on Monday night last, by the giving away of the embankment of the Morris Canal.

The Elmira *Advertiser* states that the extensive car factory, paint shop, and blacksmith shop of the Erie Railway Company, situated near the depôt in that village, covering about an acre and a half of ground, were entirely destroyed by fire, on Friday evening, together with nine finished passenger cars in the paint shop, from ten to twenty cars in different stages of progress, an immense amount of material of every description, a great variety of valuable machinery, tools of workmen, &c., the aggregate value of which can hardly be less than $100,000. Over a hundred mechanics are thrown out of employment by this disaster.

A case of some interest respecting the nature of the obligation imposed upon the maker of a promissory note, by the contract of making, was yesterday argued at General Term of the Supreme Court. The question in the case is, whether that obligation is solely and simply for the "payment of money only," and whether an instrument for the payment of money or goods, at the election and option of the parties, is a note, or a contract. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice INGRAHAM rendered a decision of some importance in respect to discharges under the fourteen day act. It was held that such could not be granted at Chambers. In the case of MADDEN *vs.* Ex-Sheriff WILLETT, stated in the TIMES of yesterday, brought to recover damages for an alleged wrongful seizure, the jury now gave the plaintiff a verdict for $3,966.

The Stock Market closed firm on yesterday. Another large business was done in Government securities Gold, 102@102¼; Exchange, 112¾ ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were generally in moderate request yesterday. Prices of Flour and Wheat tended downward. Corn was rather dearer. A fair inquiry prevailed for Cotton at advanced rates; 165 bales were sold at auction, on Government account, at prices ranging from 18½c@53c. ₩ lb., according to quality. Provisions were more freely purchased. Lard was firmer. Sugars continued in good request. Coffee was less active. Metals, Naval Stores, Hides, Hops, Fruit, Coal, Candles, Hemp, Rice, Seeds, Wool, Whalebone and Spices were quiet. Whisky unsettled; sales were chiefly made at 28c., but some small lots brought 29c.@30c., and one lot, in inferior barrels, was disposed of as low as 26c. ₩ gallon. Light freight engagements were reported.

The Live Stock markets generally have been well supplied with animals this week. Beeves number 800 more than one week ago, which is more than were wanted. Prices declined ½c. per pound before the close of the market, though most sales were made at nearly former rates. A few remained unsold at the close of the market. Prices ranged from 7c. to 10c.—generally between 7½c. and 8½c. Sheep are in light supply, and worth 25c. per head more than last week, or 5c.@5½c. per pound live weight. Live hogs are plenty, and sell slowly at 4¼c.@4½c. per pound for corn fed, and 4½c.@4¾c. for still fed.

How Shall We Deal With Subdued Rebels?

There is no doubt that every person found in arms against the United States is guilty of an offence which justly forfeits his life, and, at least, a life estate in his property. Such, we may assume, is the legal category in which the rebellion places every man aiding or abetting it. But it is not always expedient, nor is it often practicable, to deal with a rebellion which has obtained the colossal proportions of the great Southern revolt according to the strict letter of the law. We have already recognized the South as a belligerent, and treat prisoners captured not according to the civil, but the military code. We have returned, without punishment, all except those taken in recent engagements. In proceedings against treason, we deal with the individual, and not a political organization. It is far better to accept the latter as a power—as the embodiment of a cause; because when the organization falls, or is defeated, resistance is at an end. In such case we do not, to restore order and law, have to seek out and punish every member of which such organization may be composed. Were we compelled to do this we should never gain the object for which we are fighting. No people are really so difficult to hold in subjection as those who do not accept the fate of their Government as their own. In such case extermination is often the only alternative to the ineffectual attempts to enforce order and personal security.

The policy indicated must be our rule of conduct in dealing with the subdued States. If Tennessee falls by the conquest of its Government, and resumes its place as a State under the Constitution, or accepts that of a subdued province, we cannot do less than to remit her to her former condition, annexing terms, if we choose, but none that constitute a complete change in all the relations of property. It would be neither wise nor profitable to take away, or confiscate, the property of every person in the State, assuming all to be rebels. We cannot destroy them; nor can we do anything that would so much promote the interests of other portions of the country, as to leave the mass of the population in possession of their property. We feel the force of the argument urged on the other side, drawn from the enormous expenses which the rebellion has entailed, and which perhaps will remain a perpetual burden. But how can this burden be so much alleviated as by throwing a portion of it upon the people of the South? Can they help to bear it, if we completely uproot society there? Such a process would take years for its accomplishment, while it would probably bring only a small sum into the treasury as the proceeds of confiscations. Property confiscated would not command anything like its value in a community that had just been despoiled of it, and who, driven to desperation, would stop at no crime in glutting a burning sense of wrong, a fierce desire for revenge.

The task of indiscriminate confiscations is too great to be carried out, if attempted. If practicable, it would be unwise. We must deal with the South as with any other State or nation, holding its rulers responsible for the crimes they may commit, and visiting upon them the severest penalties which the law imposes upon traitors; but we must accept the treason of the great mass as an act committed under duress, and as excused thereby. There is a wide difference between the criminality of an act of treason, like that committed by TWIGGS and JOHNSTON, and that of a private soldier who may serve under them, though both, in the eye of the law, are equally guilty of the highest offence known to the Constitution. By international law, we accept a *de facto* as a *de jure* government, for the reason that a government is essential to the welfare and safety of society. We must allow a similar privilege to the subjects of the Southern Confederacy, so long as this government is paramount to our own over any portion of the country. We may at the same time vindicate our cause by signal, but not by indiscriminate punishments. The promoters of the rebellion should be hung, as fast as they can be caught and tried. No false sentiment, arising from pity, or personal relationship, should be allowed for a moment to interpose in favor of men who have been the instruments of death to thousands, and perhaps of hundreds of thousands; who have clothed a nation in mourning; who have burdened it with a vast debt; who have impoverished thousands upon thousands of persons and families, and who have been unchaining every unholy passion that deforms and brutalizes our nature. There must be signal examples, as warnings for all time, to those who would fan sectional jealousies or seek the destruction of society by that of its Government. With such examples, we can return the greater number of those we capture, and leave the great mass of the people in possession of their property, but better and wiser for what they have seen and suffered.

The Northern States justly claim a higher civilization than the Southern—a civilization which we must not soil—nor must we destroy the value of the example by any unnecessary act of violence. We have the power, but this must be exercised with parental authority, and not with the animosity of a heated and revengeful rival. Every prisoner we send home must bear testimony to something better than his previous experience. He has exaggerated us into monsters. We must show him that we are men, in our nature and achievements, raised far above his standard. The great things he saw at the North—the wonderful activity, the wide-spread comfort and wealth, and the universal toleration of opinion, must be the themes with which he will dilate to listening and eager auditors. They will not be long in learning the moral, that the difference between their condition and that described, so humiliating to themselves, is due to the very institution which they have been taught to believe was the source of the highest prosperity. We shall destroy this delusion by the contrast presented, and so prepare the way for the destruction of the institution itself. We need have no fear at the North that Slavery will ever resume its former position in the administration of our Government. The defeat of the rebellion is its death-blow. It will never again, in influence, or in the area of territory covered by it, claim to go hand in hand with freedom.

The New Government for Tennessee.

The appointment by the President of ANDREW JOHNSON as Military Governor of Tennessee is in the exercise of a right incidental to the declaration of martial law. By this action, the substantive existence of the State of Tennessee, or its constitutional rights as a State of the Union, are not denied or abolished. Rather, the State, by its act of rebellion, having nullified, so far as it was concerned, and so far as it was in its power to do so, the guaranties of the Constitution, the declaration of martial law and the erection of a Provisional Government are but the steps, necessary steps, preliminary to restoring it to its legitimate status. For, while the State or its Government are not and cannot be abolished, neither can the existence of the traitors who have seized the helm of administration be in any way recognized. So that, on taking military possession of the territory of this or any other rebel State, and until such time as political reorganization is accomplished, there can be no local Government there but such as the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, shall provide. In Tennessee, and, probably, in nearly all the revolted States, the period for the existence of this anomalous system will be brief. The people have the privilege of at once resuming all their ancient and Constitutional rights; and, when once the military power of the rebel Government is demolished, we have reason to believe, from their education, training and character, that they will not be slow to resume the franchises to which, as citizens, they have always been accustomed. In Tennessee, indeed, the loyal people are ready at once to enter upon the work of State reorganization. For the time being they succumbed to rebel authority which they were unable to overthrow; but, with National protection and aid, they will, according to the forms prescribed in the Constitution, speedily bring themselves and the State again in friendly relation with the General Government.

Gov. JOHNSON will take means at once to bring this end about. He is instructed to call a State Convention in due time, to be composed, of course, only of loyal citizens of the Union, and this Convention will, as was done by a similar body in Missouri, organize a State Government and enforce its authority by all needful power, which will be supplied at first by the National Government. There is no doubt that, in such a Convention, every county in the State would be represented by loyal men; and, after the experience the people have had of secession, there is little doubt that its action would be generally and heartily supported. The Provisional Military Government would then at once become extinct, and whatever remnants of rebellion might still exist in the State would be dealt with by the State authorities. The new Government should, as far as is possible, be conformed to the Constitution of Tennessee and the existing laws of the State, excepting in so far as these may have been altered since the outbreak of the rebellion. The fewer violent changes that are made, and the less interference there is with local law, the sooner will the whole people adapt themselves to the altered order of things. In the meantime, a brief discipline in martial law will be an excellent alterative for the rebels of the State.

Gov. JOHNSON undoubtedly has a most difficult task before him; and it will require discretion, as well as nerve and courage, to lead the State safely through this period of transition. But the appointee has experience and character of the very kind required. He has once already been Governor of Tennessee, and throughout his career, and particularly during the past year, has exhibited a great amount of personal and moral courage. He is a representative man of the "hard-fisted" democracy of the State—a true representative of all classes excepting the planting aristocracy and the ruling orders. If he achieves such success in his assigned work as has heretofore followed him in whatever he has undertaken, he will not only confer a boon upon his native State, but will solve one of the most difficult problems relating to the suppression of this rebellion.

The State of Feeling at Nashville.

We published yesterday a remarkable as well as highly interesting letter from our Special Correspondent, "Galway," from Nashville, written immediately after the National army were in possession of the city, and before the first effervescence of chagrin and dismay among the people had given place to a more rational view of the situation. The report of our intelligent and truthful correspondent has, no doubt, created with many of our New-York readers, particularly such as expected from its antecedents better things from the capital of Tennessee, a feeling of momentary regret and disappointment. But already the later advices *via* Cincinnati begin to correct this painful sensation. The staid citizens of the place are not slow to discover the marked difference between the well ordered and well appointed army of the Union under Gen. BUELL, and the Texas Rangers, (and marauders,) who in very wantonness had destroyed their bridges, plundered their houses, and struck terror to their homes and families. The dispatch says that they admit the favorable contrast, and confess that unexpected quiet has succeeded violence and outrage.

There could scarcely be a more signal illustration of the sad and demoralizing effects of secession and rebellion upon a community once distinguished throughout the land as one of the most liberal and loyal, and, at the same time, enlightened and refined in all the Southwest, than is afforded by the report of our correspondent of what he saw and heard in Nashville in the few days succeeding the stampede of the rebel mob under JOHNSTON, FLOYD and HARDEE. From the announcement of the fall of Fort Donelson to the arrival of the National forces, the reign of panic and terror appears to have been supreme. Order, discipline, common sense, and even common humanity were for the time forgotten, or wholly disregarded. The first returning sense of reason and reassurance was after the rebel military had cleared out in the direction of Murfreesboro and Columbia. But with the involuntary "Thank God, *they* are gone," came the imaginary fear of what and who were to succeed. The "hated Yankees" were upon them. The "armed Hessians" of LINCOLN threatened their homes. The desperate "mercenaries" and death-dealing gunboats from Fort Donelson were at their doors! Such were the fancied horrors anticipated from the really liberating army of the Union, comprised of the best volunteer soldiery of the Northwest, by a community whose proud intelligence ten months ago would have scorned the suspicion of such insane fears and gross misapprehensions.

But while secession and rebellion have done their work, and left their blight upon the poorest or most ignorant sections of the South, they have not spared the most liberal and enlightened, and of the last the City of Nashville is a striking example. The terrors of revolution visited upon it by the drunken mob of the Confederate army, are scarcely more deplorable than the frenzied temper into which hundreds of its best people had been hurried toward the loyal States and beneficent Government of the Union. May we not hope, however, that a few weeks, perhaps only a few days, will turn their past revilings into a restored and hearty good-fellowship? Of one thing we may be sure, the delusion under which they have for months past labored, must now soon pass over, whether their pride will allow a prompt confession of error or not. The days of rebellion have not only been numbered in Tennessee, but we much mistake the signs of the time if they be not already at their end.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE DEARTH OF COTTON UPON PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND.—According to a recent report, the number of paupers in England, which amounted to 835,129 at the end of the year 1860, has this year reached 892,990, showing an increase of about 58,000 during a year. This increase is particularly noticeable in the manufacturing districts, which more than any others have suffered from the dearth of cotton. It has been remarked that in Yorkshire and Lancashire the number of paupers which at Christmas, 1859, had been 186,401, and in 1860 only 184,864, had risen at the Christmas of 1861 to 217,815, making a difference of 33,000 in a single year. These figures show better than any description the effect produced by the cotton trade paralysis.

However, we are happy to see that England has found in her own resources more than was needed by her indigent population. If pauperism has been on the increase, so also have wealth and charity. Who has not been struck with the manner in which the catastrophe of Hartley, which plunged 200 families in a state of destitution, has been met by the English people? Instead of £17,000 needed to place them beyond the reach of want, £34,000 are obtained, and to close the subscription list the Mayor is obliged to announce that no more contributions are required. Nor are the collective means for charitable objects in excess of private generosity. When a few days ago a deputation of Manchester gentlemen waited on the Board of Guardians with a donation of between $50,000 to $100,000, the members of that Board answered that they had means and machinery in abundance for meeting all contingencies. The same answer was made in Lancashire and London.

In presence of the facts we have just noticed it is clear that the interruption of the supply of cotton in England is doing less damage than was at first anticipated. We observe also that the fears of the English people about the consequences of the American crisis have considerably abated, and that they are patiently waiting for its results. The newspapers take rather a philosophical view of our contest, consoling themselves with the hope that the cotton fields of India are now reaping the fruits of our internecine struggle—that the day is not far distant when Hindostan will be capable of supplying all the wants of England.

THE NASHVILLE AT BEAUFORT.—The report that the *Nashville* had made her way to the American side of the Atlantic, and had entered without molestation a North Carolina port, is confirmed. The only point in regard to which the later intelligence differs from the former report is in assigning Beaufort, N. C., instead of Wilmington, as the locality where the daring of the privateer and the negligence of our blockaders, enabled her to make a harbor. The account of the affair that comes from Norfolk states that the *Nashville* approached the blockading vessel off Beaufort, with the Union flag flying, went directly up under her guns, almost within hailing distance, and then, passing her, raised the rebel flag, and moved directly toward Fort Macon. It was quite in character that the Captain of a vessel stolen from loyal owners at the outbreak of the rebellion, should for the nonce steal the flag to which he has turned traitor, as men are said to steal the purple plush of Heaven to serve the Devil in; but this furnishes no excuse for the culpable carelessness of the naval officer on duty, who allowed himself to be deceived by this poor *ruse*. If the facts are as stated in the present report, we can hardly see how the Navy Department can avoid cashiering that officer, whoever he may be. There is one thing, at least, that the public will expect of the Navy Department: It is that the *Nashville* shall never leave the port she has entered. For, though her piratical career is now practically ended as it is, we want to see her and her Captain taken. It would violate all our instincts, both of poetical and of real justice, that the man who burned the *Harvey Birch* should be allowed to escape unpunished.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The usual monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce takes place to-day. The Chamber having become a practical body, has taken to the discussion of subjects of practical interest. A little time ago the scheme of a telegraph to China, Siberia and Japan, was taken up and considerable influence extended toward carrying out the project. Another subject was a steamship line from California to China, and a favorable report has been returned by the Congressional Committee to whom it was referred. To-day a movement is to be made to get the indorsement of the Chamber to the new and elaborate postal bill now before Congress. Our citizens have suffered so much and so long for want of convenient postal arrangements, that many are disposed to give up in despair. One year we have a Postmaster-General from Arkansas or Tennessee, and he has about as practical ideas on the subject of a Post-office, as a codfish has of the science of horticulture. At another time the Post-office Committee is apparently made up of men who do not seem to know that New-Yorkers write ten times as many letters as the people of most parts of the Union. The residents of New-York City write one-tenth of all the letters written in the country, and the people of the State twenty per cent. We hope the Chamber will express the sense of the body on the measure now before Congress, and indorse the opinions and action so frequently expressed by our citizens.

The Expedition to Mexico.

Under the above caption the *Opinion Nationale* publishes an article well calculated to attract attention on this side of the Atlantic, when we consider the influences that are represented in its columns. The *Opinion*, it may be remembered, is the paper which has, from first to last, taken the Northern view of our civil conflict, and has been the organ, in a measure, of Prince NAPOLEON.

The article sets out by noting the discrepancy between the original pretext of the expedition against Mexico, viz: indemnity for loss inflicted, and the immense military and naval force employed. It then states that from an *almost official* source it learns that the *establishment* of a Constitutional Monarchy in Mexico is another object in view, and that there is no doubt that so soon as the Allied forces shall have restored the freedom of choice to the people of Mexico, the latter will unanimously select the Archduke MAXIMILIAN for their King.

The *Opinion* proceeds to satirize the idea that the barter of Venice for Mexico is an adequate hypothesis, and then even admitting the cheerful acceptance by the Mexicans of an Austrian ruler, asks what would then ensue.

"Will the European troops reëmbark on the next day, and leave the new monarch face to face with his subjects, protected by their love, and counting exclusively for the stability of his throne upon their conservative spirit and their orderly and decorous habits? The experiment would have something primitive and pastoral about it, but in this age of iron, a hedge of bayonets does not ill become the most popular thrones; to abandon the precaution too soon would be to expose them to mistakes."

But who, asks the *Journal*, is to furnish these bayonets? Spain is too dreadfully unpopular; England is a maritime Power; Austria has not enough troops even at home, her finances are prostrate, and her navy is a nullity. The writer sees France evidently made the chief guardian. She has men, ships, everything—is greedy of glory, and her troops have a way of making even the part of conquerors or policemen pleasing wherever they go. Look at the thirteen years and the 170,000,000 spent in Rome despite the Romans. France must be the support of the Austrian Montezuma.

The *Opinion* does not admire the prospect, nor is it sure that in assuming this character, France will be likely to found a durable monarchy which will become the *model for the American Republics in their transformation into kingdoms*. We quote a further passage: "The *Journal des Débats* spoke but yesterday of Brazil, whose prosperous condition it contrasted with the anarchy of the neighboring republics. But, it forgot in the course of its argument, a considerable fact, which cannot be passed over slightly, to wit—that the United States are the next-door neighbors of Mexico; that they have already conquered a portion, and will not easily relinquish the idea of conquering the whole country. Within fifteen years, the United States have taken from Mexico, Texas, California, and New-Mexico; they know the road to the capital, and have long been promising themselves the possession of those vast territories. The civil war now desolating the United States can only terminate in one of two results, either the reconstruction of the Union by the defeat of the South, or an amicable separation *negotiated, after mutual exhaustion, under the auspices of Europe*.

Whichever of the two hypotheses may chance to be realized, Mexico will, in either case, find herself adjoined by a great united Republic, uplifted by triumph, with a trained army of five hundred thousand men at its disposal, and well inclined to look beyond that monarchical flag it would see waving along its frontiers, or by a Southern Republic, equally disciplined in recent combat, equally annoyed by the near neighborhood of a monarchy of European device, and naturally prone to make up, by an increase on the South, for the diminution of influence which separation from the North would have caused it to undergo. Mexico is easy to conquer; but to organize her, to raise up there and train statesmen to contend against the Anglo-American race, is a problem that would require ages to solve, if it can be solved at all; and, in the meantime, are we to have offensive and defensive alliances and collective guarantees proposed to us? shall we have *casus belli* stipulated, and the germs of a future conflict between France and the Great Republic laid down by treaty? Why? For what object? In whose interest? Have we not complications enough in

Europe without going in search of more beyond the Atlantic?

This is what the journals, which pretend to be in the secrets of the gods should explain to us Until then it is like dreaming to think that in the present state of our finances there can be any serious intention to involve the flag of France in a wild undertaking of unlimited scope, and without any other appreciable aim than to make a monarchical propaganda in America, on behalf of certain European princes who have been unfortunate, and to give thrones to be established by men who have not been able to retain the sceptre of their forefathers. Let us hope that early official explanations will dissipate this foolish dream."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Refusal of Mr. Vanderbilt to Carry the United States Mails.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION ON THE SUBJECT.

Further Debate in the Senate on the Confiscation Bill.

SPEECH OF MR. MORRILL, OF MAINE.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 5, 1861.

THE MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC, VIA PANAMA.

The Postmaster-General to-day addressed a letter to the Post-office Committee of both branches, on the refusal of Commodore VANDERBILT to carry the South American mails, and insists upon legislation which will prevent the Government from being subject to the dictation of railroads and steamboat capitalists. The Committee intend to bring the matter at once to the attention of Congress, with a view of securing the necessary legislation.

REBEL PRISONERS TAKING THE OATH.

Intelligence has been received here to-day that the 660 Rebel prisoners who were captured in Missouri and imprisoned at Alton, have been released on taking the oath of allegiance.

ASSIGNED TO GEN. M'CLELLAN'S STAFF.

Col. MORROW, of the Third Ohio Regiment, was to-day assigned to Gen. McCLELLAN's Staff.

MARITIME RIGHTS.

The House Committee on Foreign affairs, at their meeting to-day, instructed Mr. COX to report his resolutions in relation to Maritime Rights, with amendments, as follows:

"That the National Legislature acknowledges the friendly intentions and enlightened views of the Emperor of the French in his interposition in the *Trent* affair, and the equally cordial sympathy of the Governments of Russia, Prussia, Austria and Italy, which have addressed the Government of the United States in favor of neutral rights. It recommends the amendment of International law proposed by Secretary MARCY; Urges the immediate assembling of a Congress of the Maritime Powers, and that such a Congress should define with as much precision as possible what is contraband of war, thereby placing the least restrictions possible upon the trade of the world."

A MEDICAL BOARD.

A board of medical officers will convene at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on the 17th inst., for the examination of candidates for admission to the medical corps of the navy.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the nominations of JAMES G. SPEARS, of Tennessee, and Major SAMUEL D. STURGIS, to be Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers.

COTTON IN AFRICA.

Official information has been received that the Portuguese Government is devoting its attention to the cultivation of cotton in its African possessions.

RESIDENCE OF THE FRENCH MINISTER BURNT.

The residence of the French Minister, in Georgetown, was, this morning, accidentally destroyed by fire, together with much of the elegant furniture.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 5.

The Vice-President presented petitions from citizens of Wisconsin, in favor of a bankrupt law.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition from merchants of New-York, for measures for the transmission of the mails to Panama.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill regulating the pay of the Navy Department. He said the bill would not be called up until after Congress had acted on the bill regulating the pay of Congress. He thought that the bill should be passed, but that Congress ought first to show some willingness to alter their own pay.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a bill granting pay, pensions and bounty to the volunteers and Home Guards of Kentucky.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to provide for carrying mails of the United States to Foreign Ports.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) said that for the last few months communication to the Pacific coast has almost been entirely interrupted. In consequence of the unprecedented floods the Overland Mail could not run. Commerce was much injured in consequence. The line of ships plying from New-York to Panama had decided they would not carry the mails nor Government dispatches. This was an outrage on the Government and the commercial community. This very Company received $10,000,000 from the Government, but now they take the opportunity to force a mail contract from the Government. Such vessels ought not to be allowed to clear from our ports, or be allowed the protection of our flag, if they refused to afford any accommodation to the country.

The bill was referred.

On motion of Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) the joint resolution transferring the supervision of the Capitol extension, &c., from the War Department to the Department of the Interior, was taken up.

Mr. FOOT said this supervision was in the Interior Department till the accession of PIERCE and JEFF. DAVIS, and was continued in the War Department under DAVIS and FLOYD. It was sufficient to say that after eight years of military superintendency, and expenditure of millions, the Capitol Extension remained unfinished. This proposition to transfer was caused by no feeling against the War Department, for the head of that department had the full confidence of the country for his loyalty, fidelity and ability. But he (STANTON) had no time to spare, and Gen. MEIGS, the Superintendent, had no time to spare. Something was necessary to be done to preserve the building from the damage it suffers from every storm. The bill was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour, when the Confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) said the bill had been characterized as extraordinary. He admitted it was not in the class of ordinary legislation. But that man had better never have been born who shirks from responsibility at this time. The bill proposes to exercise the extreme authority of the Government with a general purpose to put down the rebellion. The power of the Government depends on the actual condition of the country, whether peace or war. He contended that the Government was, in fact, in a state of war; and, while it was in such a state, the Government had unlimited powers over enemies in order to preserve itself. He said that the Constitution provides for the Government in time of peace with limitations, but in time of war it gave unlimited power to the Government, and it was not to be so considered as to hamper every honest endeavor to preserve the Government. Assuming that the nation was in a state of war, the Constitution provides beyond question that the power of self-defence is lodged in Congress and nowhere else. He contended that among the rights of a nation in a state of war was the right of confiscation of the persons and property of the enemy. He quoted from GROTIUS and the Supreme Court that war gave the power of confiscation, and the Supreme Court held that Congress has unrestricted power, and proceeded:

Thus it will be seen, that Congress is invested with full power to confiscate the property of an enemy, and has exercised that power heretofore. Confiscation is the fate of the property of the belligerent, and the penalty of war. It is always justice to traitors who try to destroy the Government. Safety from every future rebellion, its purposes and conduct, demands that we render judgment against such conspirators. The protection and indemnity of loyal citizens robbed of their property demand that this judgment should be enforced. The popular sentiment of the country demands it, and the general judgment of the civilized world will affirm it. And necessarily connected with this principle is that of the rebel's right to control his slave. That principle or policy which would confiscate his property would seem to deprive him of his right over the slave. If allowable to take his property, why not his slave?—the incentive and support of the rebellion, and, indeed, which, in this case, is the *casus belli*. But here is the difficulty, this sable African is the riddle we fail to explain, the nondescript the Constitution fails to define, leaving the person, with a sort of shadow of claim to be property. We all agree as to the right of self-preservation, but we constantly stumble on the method of action. There is a class of persons here and elsewhere who entertain no doubt of the power to confiscate, but who still deprecate all interference with the slaves. They constantly raise imaginary positions, and put slave property high above all rights of other property, and which would exempt it from all casualties common to all other property and rights. It is supposed to possess a sort of constitutional immunity wholly unknown to and above all other property. The honorable Senator from Virginia (Mr. CARLILE) seems to think that the troubles now upon us are chargeable not to Slavery, but to the unwarrantable agitation of Slavery. The plain meaning of all this is that the peculiar Institution is indissolubly wound up in the Constitution, and that they must stand or fall, survive or perish, together. Sir, in this view of the subject, the memorable words, "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever," are unmeaning terms. The rendering should have been, "Slavery and union, one and inseparable, now and forever." I do not care at this time to attempt a refutation of this asserted and oft-repeated heresy, or to take issue with the Senator as to whether Slavery is the real or predisposing cause of the rebellion; sufficient that it is the ostensible cause, and the one assigned by the slaveholders themselves. I maintain the right, whenever Slavery makes war on the Government or the Constitution, to preserve ourselves, and in doing so, to liberate the slaves of rebels, and whenever and however it comes to a question between Slavery and the Union, or Slavery and Free Government, the former must go to the wall, and must perish if necessary to preserve the latter. And I maintain that all this may be done in the name and on behalf of American constitutional liberty. Let those who take the sword abide by the stern arbitrament of the sword. The Government has inaugurated no war upon Slavery, but has raised the great battle-ax against rebellion and whatever is connected with rebellion as its guilty cause and support, and let no man seek to avert the penalties from those who wantonly draw the sword against the life of this nation. All the rights of Slavery are lost in this audacious attempt at the destruction of free Government, and its cry to be let alone, while cannonading Sumter, is a mere pretence concealing its real purposes. The idea that that institution is inseparable from the Constitution, I deny with all the emphasis of my being. It is the great delusion of the times; and no greater fallacy was ever asserted than this attempt to link the institution and the Constitution indissolubly together, and to engraft the former upon the latter, and make Slavery the corner-stone of the nation. In a national sense, the institution has no legal basis whatever; and its aspirations for national recognition and protection are as far from the principles and purposes of the Government of our fathers under the Constitution as would be the recognition of the system of apprenticeship or any other purely local system, good or bad. It should be left to local authority, so long as it does the nation no harm and threatens none. I fully admit its right to be let alone by the nation, under ordinary power of Congress, but when it rebels, and brings on war and public disorder, and menaces the life of the nation, it then subjects itself to the rules of war and to the penalties of war at the hands of the Federal Government. Sir, the questions that divide us are not so much questions of power, as of what the safety of the Union demands. Here we shall agree, that whatever faction or institution raises itself against the Government must pay the penalty of its temerity by being itself overthrown. Wherefore this rebellion? Let the history of American politics for the last thirty years answer. The slaveholder has taken up arms, and has forced upon the Government the alternative of war or submission. And to avert a disaster so terrible as the overthrow of free government, civil war has been welcomed by the nation, and to preserve this Government, half a million of men have rushed to arms. But now, when at last we are forced to make an advance into the enemy's country, our great solicitude seems to be how we can best do so with the least possible injury to the foe, and whether indeed it is constitutional to advance at all, if thereby the institution of Slavery is to be endangered. The enemies of the Government have no rights of person or property which should restrain the nation in the advance of its armies. The great necessities they have forced upon us justify the waging of war for their overthrow and the condemnation of their property. But, here, precisely here, it is said you must pause. You must not involve the right to control the slave, the cause and strength of the rebellion. Sir, higher responsibilities were never imposed on any nation than are now devolved on the American people; never before in all time was so much based upon a single issue, the experiment of Free Government and the capacity of man to govern himself. A malignant aristocracy at length seeks to supplant Democracy. JEFF. DAVIS is founding an empire within our limits, and wants to be let alone. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is laying broad the foundations of a Government of which Slavery is to be the corner-stone, and he demands to be let alone. Those attempting to break up the Government, require to be let alone. Slaveholding is founding a despotism in the heart of the Republic, and claims to be let alone. The enemies of free Government everywhere are holding high carnival, and if we don't join it we are not expected to mar the festivities by our conduct. We are advised by all malcontents that we are endangering our Christian character by refusing to be ruined, that confiscation is barbarous and inhuman in this age, and that conciliation is the only truly great function of Government, and that national resistance to arrogant conspirators, and measures of self-preservation against organized rebellion, are cruel usurpations. Sir, what we are encountering and witnessing is only the old struggle of one class for power and privilege, which has so often convulsed the world, repeating itself in our history. To those who have cited this rebellion all the penalties of their great crime should be awarded. To the people deceived and misled, upon return to allegiance, I would give assurance of amnesty and protection, and all the privileges of free institutions, free schools and homesteads, even-handed justice, equality of political rights, privileges that ennoble and elevate the masses into the dignity of a sovereign people, and gives to a popular Government a secure support. It would be a libel upon human nature to suppose that the great body of the people of the South enter with alacrity into the purposes of the slaveholders to attempt to overthrow this popular Government. I would, therefore, discriminate in favor of the people, and would seek to establish in the Slave States a commonality with privileges and immunities which make a people truly sovereign, in the place of an odious aristocracy, who are no longer entitled to the protection of our Government. This is a great and glorious work, and in this contest the people of England, from whom we are descended, are with us, though the Government may not be. The people are determined that this contest shall succeed, and that free Government shall be preserved. This determination is in harmony with the aspirations of all ages, and with that truth and justice whose reign is eternal.

The bill was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make equitable settlements with those who are under penalty for failing to construct machinery by the day fixed in the contract.

Referred to the Naval Committee.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the bill to provide for the codification and revision of the laws of the District of Columbia was taken up and passed.

The bill to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army was taken up, and several unimportant amendments adopted. On the amendment relative to Chaplains for hospitals, a discussion ensued.

Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, (Union,) said there were but a few hospital chaplains, and army chaplains were limited one to each regiment. He did not believe we had over 500,000 men in the field, though the Paymaster reports seven hundred and forty regiments. Regiments were authorized in a very loose manner. Even a Clerk in the War Department, who now occupies a foreign position, was authorized to raise regiments.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Rep.,) thought we had better reduce the number of Chaplains as a financial measure. We were paying for Chaplains now, $1,054,800.

After further discussion, the pay of all Chaplains was fixed at $1,000 per year, and the bill postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) made a report from the Committee on Conference on the resolutions for the payment of the awards to the Commission on Claims in the Western Department, which was agreed to.

Senate went into Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 5.

Mr. DUELL, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to increase the number of cadets of the Military Academy.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill making an appropriation of $60,353, the proportion of the United States, as damages and compensation to the King of Hanover for the sacrifices incurred in his abolition of the Stadt Dues, in accordance with the terms of the treaty.

The bill was passed.

The House took up the Senate's joint resolution appropriating $8,000 for removing the army bakeries from the Capitol building.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that the capitol of a great Republic should not be used for this purpose. The gas and smoke from the bakeries were not only annoying to members, but very injurious to the library of Congress.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) inquired whether this appropriation was not to give somebody a good job.

Mr. NIXON, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) replied he knew nothing about that, but had merely stated the facts in the case.

On motion of Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the resolution was tabled by 76 against 42.

Mr. DUELL, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill for the discontinuance of the pensions to the children of officers and soldiers of the Revolution.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior was read, in which he said such claims are not justified by the merits of the applicants, and were not presented by those whose services warranted an appeal to the Government, and further, that these claims are generally urged through speculating claim agents.

The bill was passed. It provides that no claims for pensions or increase of pensions to the widows or children of revolutionary soldiers shall be allowed where there is failure to establish such claim.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Public Expenditures, reported a joint resolution, which was passed, authorizing the Secretary of War to cause all goods furnished as army supplies now on hand, and unsuitable for use, to be sold for the benefit of the United States.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the army; also, a bill to provide compensation to loyal citizens for property destroyed, and to prevent the same from being used by the enemy.

Consideration of the bills was postponed.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill, which was passed, providing for the appointment of Hospital Chaplains.

The House then acted on the amendments of the Senate to the Legislative, Judical and Executive Appropriation bill.

Among those concurred in was one that the compensation by law shall not be construed to include more than two mileages for the present Congress, and another appropriating the unexpected balance for the construction of the Philadelphia Post-office building.

Adjourned.

ITALY AND THE TRENT AFFAIR.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

BARON RICASOLI TO THE CHEVALIER BERTINATTI.

[Translation.]

TURIN, Jan. 21, 1862.

Mr. MINISTER: I have just received your dispatch, of the 30th December, and thank you for the intelligence you give on the affair of the *Trent*.

I need not tell you with what satisfaction the Government and people of Italy have received the news of the happy solution of a question which, for a moment, put in doubt the peace of the world. Attached by the closest ties of sympathy to the two nations which have so highly exalted in the two hemispheres the glory of the Anglo-Saxon race, the Royal Government was justly apprehensive of the consequences of the strife which might have arisen between England and North America. Such strife in effect, whatever the issue, could have had only results averse to civilization, and to the general prosperity; it would have shaken confidence in the principle of "*Self-Government*," which serves as a common basis for the political institutions of the Anglo-Saxon race, and have brought on, if protracted, complications from which the whole world would have suffered.

Moreover, although we should, in preference, fix our attention on the questions which touch upon the accomplishment of the great work of Italian unity, we were far from being indifferent to the discussion which has sprung up between America and England.

You are not ignorant, Mr. Minister, that the Royal Government has always been attached to the principles of the freedom of the seas. At the Congress of Paris it united with eagerness in the declaration of the 30th of April, 1856, and hoped that that declaration, as soon as it could have the assent of the United States of America, would, in time, become the point of departure for fresh progress in the practical operation of international law. Knowing the bold and persevering efforts which the Government at Washington had made for fifty years past, to defend the right of neutrals, we hesitated to believe that it desired to change its character all at once and become the champion of theories which history has shown to be calamitous, and which public opinion has condemned forever.

By continuing to remain attached to principles whose defence has constituted one of the causes of the glory of North America, Mr. LINCOLN and his Ministry have given an example of wisdom and moderation which will have the best results for America, as well as for the European nations.

Be pleased, then, earnestly to felicitate, in the name of the King's Government, the President and his Ministry, by giving, if requested, a copy of this dispatch.

Accept, Mr. Minister, the assurance of my very distinguished consideration. RICASOLI.

The Chevalier BERTINATTI, Minister of Italy at Washington.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE CHEVALIER BERTINATTI.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the President's directions to express to you the satisfaction he has derived from the dispatch which was addressed to you by Baron RICASOLI, on the subject of the *Trent* affair, a copy of which you so kindly put in my hands. This Government, after a full examination of the subject, saw that it could not detain the persons taken from the *Trent* by Capt. WILKES, without disavowing its own liberal interpretation of maritime war. It rejoiced, therefore, in the accidental circumstance that had given it an opportunity to show the same devotion to the freedom of commerce as a belligerent, as it had always before manifested as an interested neutral Power. If at any time the Government had entertained doubts of the wisdom of its proceedings in the case, they would all now disappear at once before the congratulations which it is receiving from the most generous and enlightened nations that have been passionless observers of the transaction. Among those nations, while all have spoken with cordiality and without reserve, none has spoken with truer magnanimity or more manifest sincerity and earnest sympathy than the Kingdom of Italy, the newest and most free of those nations founded upon the principles of the sovereignty of the people. Her utterance comes evidently from the very heart of a people who yet remember the sad experience how liberty is certainly lost through the loss of their national unity. Have the goodness, Mr. BERTINATTI, to assure the Baron RICASOLI, and, through him, the great and chivalrous Prince who reigns over Italy, that their persuasions to the restoration of the American Union, in its amplest constitutional proportions, shall be early submitted to the American people. They will have more than their ordinary prophetic weight, as the voice of a nation that has risen from among the dead. The American Government and people are unanimous in their wishes for the peace, prosperity, and happiness of Italy.

Be pleased to accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my very high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To the Chevalier BERTINATTI, &c., &c., &c.

Musical.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's concert announced for to-night is postponed, on account of engagements made elsewhere which could not be deferred, although owing to his great success here, an effort was made by the management to keep him in the City a few days longer. To-night, to-morrow night, and on Saturday night Mr. GOTTSCHALK plays in Washington; thence he proceeds to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and about the 17th inst. will return to New-York.

PIANOS.—Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS have finished two of the five pianos which it is their intention to send to the Great Exhibition. They will be on exhibition to-day at their ware rooms in Walker-street. We have examined these instruments, and have no hesitation in saying that they are the finest ever made in America. Several distinguished artists will be present to-day, and all who are interested in piano-fortes should give the Messrs. STEINWAY a call. The pianos leave on Friday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SONS OF VERMONT.—A meeting of the Committee of the Sons of Vermont was held at the New-York Headquarters of the State of Vermont, in this City yesterday, E. W. STOUGHTON, Esq., in the chair. It was voted to hold a general meeting of all the Sons of Vermont, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of the Reception Committee upon the arrangements made for the reception of the Seventh and Eighth Regiments and the two Artillery Batteries, upon their arrival in this City.

A DESCENT UPON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—At a late hour Tuesday night, Capt. MOUNT, of the Third Ward, with several of his men, entered the premises No. 27 West Broadway, occupied by WM. POTHS, and arrested the proprietor and five of the inmates. This house has for a long time past been the resort of characters of the lowest and vilest kind, and much complaint has been made against it of late by respectable people living in that vicinity. POTHS was yesterday held to answer in $500 bail. The other parties were each committed in default of $300 bail.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of JANE OSBORN, a native of Canada, who died from burns received at her late residence, No. 212 Division-street. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.... Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest upon the body of JOSEPH O'BRIEN, aged 18 months, who died from scalds accidentally received at the residence of his parents, No. 305 West Thirty-second-street.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—JOHN BACKER was arrested yesterday for attempting to pass a spurious $5 bill on the Blue Hill Bank of Dorchester, Mass., upon WM. GLOSSER, of No. 121 Chatham-street, in payment for a coat. The accused stated to the complainant that the bill in question was all the money he had, but upon being searched by the officer, about $15 in good money were found. Justice BRENNAN committed the prisoner for trial.

LECTURE.—Last evening, the Rev. F. C. EWER delivered a lecture, at Irving Hall, on the *Obligations of Man to Wars*. The lecture had evidently been prepared with care, and showed how mankind had been blessed, and civilization advanced by by-gone wars.

Board of Education.

A SHAMEFUL NUISANCE—EULOGY OF THE LATE DR. A. V. WILLIAMS.

At the meeting of the Board, last evening, a communication was received from the School officers of the First Ward, complaining of the number and character of the houses of ill-fame in that Ward, as highly demoralizing to the young. These houses are kept open night and day, and parents threaten to take their children away unless something is done to purify the Ward. The matter was referred to the Police Commissioners.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. McKEAN, were adopted:

Whereas, In the dispensation of Divine Providence our former associate, Dr. A. V. WILLIAMS, Commissioner from the Twelfth Ward, has been removed by death, and in view of his many years of official labor in this Board and in the Executive Committee on Free Academy, his ardent attachment to the cause of Education, and the intelligence, integrity and urbanity, which characterized his course, not only in this Board, but through a long and honorable career as an eminent citizen, a member of our City Councils, and still more, in the laborious duties of his profession; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board desires to express their sorrow for his death, their deep and heartfelt sympathy with his bereaved family and friends, and their entire appreciation of his worth—pointing to his extended and useful life as an example worthy the imitation and emulation of our youth.

The Board transacted a large amount of routine business.

The Commissioners of Emigration.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of the Commissioners of Emigration met. A resolution was offered by Mr. PURDY that a Committee be appointed to report on the propriety of reducing the number of employes attached to the institution. It was appointed, with instructions to report next meeting. Mr. Verplanck, the President, and Messrs. Kerrigan, Jellinghaus, Low, Cummings and Casserly were appointed. The following is the weekly statement:

Number of emigrants arrived to Feb. 26, '62.....2,529
Number of emigrants arr'd since to March 5, '62.. 6

Total.....2,535
To same date in 1861.....4,321

Number of inmates in Institution, W. I.:

1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
779	1,121	879	1,076

Balance, Jan. 1, 1862.....$3,815 05
Aggregate rec'ts to Feb. 26, '62..$12,402 99
Received since to March 5, for commutation of passengers, &c. 372 00—12,774 99

Total.....$16,590 04
Disbursements as per previous account to Feb. 26, 1862.....$11,255 24
Payments on Feb. 19 and 26..... 4,444 72—15,699 96

Balance in bank.....$890 08

The Board then adjourned.

The Sale of Government Cotton.

Yesterday at noon the third sale of confiscated cotton took place at WHEELER's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. The sale was under the direction of the Collector of the Port, and conducted by Mr. DANIEL H. BURDETT, auctioneer. Bids were by no means spirited, the attendance being small. The sales were as follows:

Eight bales at 25 cents, 12 bales at 33⅛ cents, 12 bales at 35⅛ cents, 31 bales at 38 cents, 8 bales at 40⅛ cents, 10 bales at 41 cents, 22 bales at 45 cents, 8 bales at 47 cents, 8 bales at 48 cents, 10 bales at 48⅛ cents, 5 bales at 49⅛ cents, 10 bales at 51 cents, 20 bales at 53 cents.

In addition to the above, thirty-seven bales were offered, but as only 45 cents per pound was bid, it was refused, and the sale closed. It is stated that cotton can be sold to greater advantage in a foreign market, consequently no more sales on behalf of the Government will take place here.

There still remains in the hands of the authorities at this port, about seven thousand pounds of unginned cotton, which when ginned will amount to over six hundred bales. Several gins are employed night and day to prepare the cotton for market. One bale, yesterday, was sold at 18⅛ cents per pound, but it was of very inferior quality.

Arrivals in the City.

Ex-Gov. Woodbridge, of Vergennes, Vt.; James T. Pendergast, of Baltimore, and Alexander Hamilton and D. L. Charles, of Albany, are at the Everett House.

Judge Huntington, of Indiana; Col. Peter G. Washington, of Washington; G. M. Dexter, of Boston; G. W. Fuller and P. A. Moore, of Troy; H. Trowbridge, of New-Haven, and J. O. Touner, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Lee, of Philadelphia; C. P. Huntington, A. D. Waldron and J. Horace Kent, of California; Hugh Moore, of Ireland; J. H. Barrett and D. P. Perkins, of Washington; H. M. Stone, of Philadelphia, and W. H. Tilford, of St. Louis, Mo., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. Julius Samson, of Paris, France; Dr. David Jayne, of Philadelphia; A. B. Kingsland, of Pennsylvania; C. A. Grinnell, of Baltimore; E. A. Swan, of Buffalo; W. Dorsheimer, of Buffalo; and A. Lovell, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. J. Walworth, of Boston; R. Wheaton, of Rhode Island; L. Gowrey, of New-York: and J. Slevin, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. Samuel J. Crook, Major E. D. Barrett, from Swaine's Corner; Chester Harding, of Massachusetts; H. K. Horton and Wm. Claflin, of Boston, are at the Astor House.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 5.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT in limited request, and ⅛c. lower; sales at 79c. for No. 1. CORN firm and steady. MESS PORK quiet and firm, at $11 50. BULK MEATS scarce and firm. LARD dull, at 7c. HOGS Dressed, quiet and unchanged; Live, quiet and firm, $2 75@$3. BEEF CATTLE firm, at $2 80@$3 10 for good prime. *Shipping Receipts*—1,200 bbls. Flour, 9,700 bushels Wheat 10,000 bushels Corn, 1,200 Live Hogs. Exchange and Gold unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 5.

FLOUR unchanged; superfine, $4@$4 25. WHISKY firm at 20c. PROVISIONS are a shade firmer; the best brands of Mess Pork are quoted at $11 75 for present delivery, and $12 for April; Bulk Shoulders, loose, $3 25@$3 37⅛; Hams, $4 25@$4 37⅛; Sides, $4 75. Exchange on New-York, par@⅛ ₱ cent. premium. Gold, 2⅛ ₱ cent. premium.

Caution.

The market is full of imitations, represented to be the same as "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," which are in most cases productive of positive injury. Many dealers will recommend inferior preparations and lower priced articles, affording more profit to themselves. Ask for and obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," which, by long experience, have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, best in use. Infallible Onguent, for the growth and beauty of the Hair. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1.

MARRIED.

DURRIE—MORGAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 5, by Rev. N. L. Rice, Mr. HORACE DURRIE to Miss AMANDA MORGAN, both of this City.

HECKSCHER—WHITNEY.—On Tuesday, March 4, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Morgan Dix, Lieut. JOHN G. HECKSCHER, U. S. A., to CORNELIA L., daughter of the late Henry Whitney.

BATES—ACKERMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 5, in the North Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, D. D., JOHN A. BATES, of Baltimore, Md., to MARY E., only daughter of the late John Ackerman, of Brooklyn.

BAILEY—KING.—At Miller's-place, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 26, by Rev. E. King, BENJAMIN B. BAILEY, of Smithtown, to MARIA E., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

☞ This is to certify that a notice of marriage between Mr. H. P. STRATTON and Mrs. JOSEPHINE A. PRINDLE, both of Brooklyn, N. Y., published in the New-York *Herald* and TIMES on Saturday, Feb. 22, 1862, was published by myself, in a spirit of fun, and without any intention of injuring the feelings of either of the parties, and that such marriage did not take place.

Signed, W. M. SMITH,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York.
BROOKLYN, March 3, 1862.

DIED.

TOMPKINS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 4, GILBERT TOMPKINS, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 117 West 43d-st., on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

THURSTON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 4, MARY C. THURSTON, daughter of Nathaniel Thurston, in the 35th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 6th inst., from No. 112 7th-st.

BAUSSER.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 4, after a short but severe illness, JOHN BAUSSER, Sr., aged 77 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Friday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 15 Morton-st.

HYATT.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 4, MAGGIE C., wife of A. L. Hyatt, and daughter of Chas. B. Smith, of Portland, Me., aged 27 years, 5 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 202 West 23d-st.

☞ Portland, Me., papers please copy.

VAN MEERBEKE.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 4, HENRY C. VAN MEERBEKE, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 140 East 19th-st.

CUTLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 5, ALMERE HALL, wife of Samuel Waldo Cutler, aged 45 years, 5 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 33 Madison-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 9 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Clove Cemetery, Dutchess County, N. Y.

CARLILE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 5, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Mrs. MARIA, wife of the late A. S. Carlile, aged 61 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also members of the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, March 7, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 110 King-st. The remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

HINCKEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 5, of scarlet fever, CHARLOTTE MATILDA, youngest child of Edward and Elsie A. Hincken.

ROSE.—On Tuesday, March 4, MARY MORRISON ROSE, daughter of the late Alexander Rose, of this City, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Church of Rev. Dr. McElroy, 14th-st., near 6th-av., without further notice.

SMINCK.—On Wednesday morning, March 5, MARGARET E. SMINCK, widow of the late John Sminck.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

PHIPPS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 5, THOS. H. PHIPPS, son of the late Thos. G. Phipps, aged 27 years.

The friends of the family, and of his uncle, James L. Phipps, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, in Putnam-av., fifth house from Franklin, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

THOMPSON.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, March 5, MARTHA ELIZABETH, youngest child of John C. and Hester A. Thompson, aged 11 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her father, No. 169 Broadway, opposite 7th-st., this day, (Thursday,) March 6, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—At White Plains, on Tuesday, March 4, JOSEPHINE A., daughter of Leonard and E. J. Miller, aged 9 years.

Funeral from her father's residence, this day, (Thursday,) the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HICKCOX.—In Albany, on Saturday, March 1, CHARLES S. HICKCOX, eldest son of H. H. Hickcox, in the 47th year of his age.

SUTHERLAND.—At Rockland Lake, Rockland County, N. Y., on Monday, March 3, WILLIAM SUTHERLAND, in the 86th year of his age.

His remains will be interred at Athens, Green Co., N. Y.

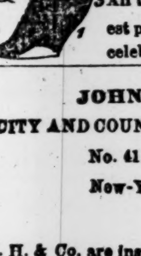
☞ Albany papers please copy.

DUNHAM.—In St. Louis, Mo., on Thursday, Feb. 27, MABEL GILLIAN, only child of Robert B. and Alice M. Dunham, aged 2 years.

Her remains were taken to Kalamazoo, Mich., for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 107.—March 5, 1862.
48, 72, 64, 34, 54, 19, 71, 65, 49, 25, 74, 61.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 108.—March 5, 1862.
40, 75, 58, 52, 16, 48, 68, 43, 57, 78, 60, 44, 66.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 55.—March 5, 1862.
21, 57, 75, 13, 9, 38, 54, 63, 32, 74, 30, 56.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 165.—March 5, 1862.
53, 52, 14, 74, 37, 23, 13, 76, 61, 15, 9, 31, 45.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

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CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

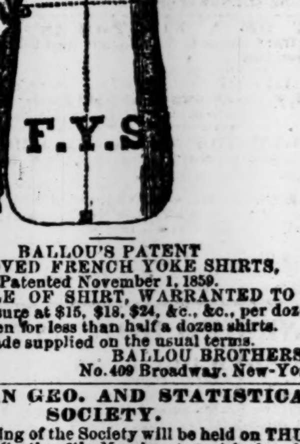
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

RUSHTON'S WALNUT CANDY—A WHOLESOME CONFECTION.—Something new. Wholesale and retail, at RUSHTON'S two drug stores, No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., and No. 10 Astor House, on Barclay-st. Don't buy any without the ball IS UP, on it.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, ETC.—Certain cure and preventive. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERIN will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Sold by Druggists generally Price 25 cents; sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address W. G., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN GEO. AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

A stated meeting of the Society will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, the 6th March, at 8 o'clock, when a paper will be read by WILLIAM H. THOMSON, M. D., on *The Pre-Islamic Arabs and their Wanderings*.

WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Rec. Sec.
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, New-York, March 1, 1862.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, WILBER'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway. In Baltimore, by Coleman & Rogers, No. 173 Baltimore-st. In Philadelphia, by T. W. Dyott & Sons.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, March 6, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. The Address to the Graduates will be delivered by Prof. VAN BUREN. Profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1859, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A REPLY TO "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."

NEARLY READY,
AIDS TO FAITH:
A SERIES OF THEOLOGICAL ESSAYS.
By VARIOUS WRITERS.
BEING
A REPLY TO "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."

Extract from Preface.

The Essays in this volume are intended to offer aid to those whose faith may have been shaken by recent assaults. The writers do not pretend to have exhausted subjects so vast and so important within the compass of a few pages; but they desire to set forth their reasons for believing the Bible, out of which they teach, to be the inspired word of God, and for exhorting others still to cherish it as the only message of salvation from God to man. They hope these Essays may be, to those whose attention they can secure, incentives to further thought and reading. They have avoided rather than sought, direct controversy. They have excluded personality; they have not spoken with undue harshness of the views they have been forced to oppose.

This volume is humbly offered to the great Head of the Church, as one attempt among many to keep men true to Him in a time of much doubt and trial. Under His protection, His people need not be afraid. The old difficulties and objections are revived; but they will meet in one way or another the old defeat. While the world lasts, sceptical books will be written and answered, and the books, perhaps, and the answers alike forgotten. But the Rock of Ages shall stand unchangeable; and men, weary with a sense of sin, shall still find rest under the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
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Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment tickets, to secure half pay, can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in the service. A few good fifers and drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

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This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts. P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
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Recruiting office now open at Lafayette Hall, No. 597 Broadway. Squads will be forwarded to the regiment, at Newport's News, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of every week. Fall in!

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TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in limbs, back, and chest, are immediately cured by using Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINAMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Warranted. None genuine unless signed S. J. TOBIAS. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York; and by all druggists.

THE MEMBERS OF COVENANT LODGE No. 35, I. O. of O. F., are requested to meet at the Lodge Room, No. 163 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 12½ o'clock, to pay the last token of respect to P. G. C. S. BOOTH. JAMES M. COOPER, N. G.
WM. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

The Overland Mail Company—Refutation of Slanders in the New-York Herald.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the *Herald's* money article of Feb. 25, appears the following extract from a letter written at San Francisco:

"The Overland Mail is a perfect failure; letters are from thirty to forty days from New-York, and we frequently have no mail for a week together. The Overland gets enormous pay and the steamships do the work. Our people are more quiet than might be expected, simply because they have the steamers for all important matter."

This letter, written by interested parties, and accompanied by comments intended to prejudice the Government and the public against the Overland Mail route, seems to require some notice from the Company referred to.

The Overland Mail is not a "total failure." Until the occurrence of the devastating floods in California in the month of January last, the mails had been carried with entire regularity.

During the first six months' service—from July 1 to Dec. 31—they arrived at Placerville (the western terminus) within the schedule time of twenty days, and averaging less than eighteen days, with but two exceptions, one being four and the other five hours behind time.

Coming westward, they have been equally regular. If, as has been the case, detentions and irregularities have occurred at various times on the postal routes through Northern Missouri, from acts of the Secessionists in destroying bridges, railroad tracks, and otherwise interrupting communication, it has been from no fault of the Overland Company, whose eastern terminus is at Atchison, Kansas.

It may not be generally known how disastrous the unprecedented floods in California have been—valleys inundated from three to ten feet deep; roads and bridges destroyed, both by floods and mountain-slides, causing damages variously estimated at from $25,000,000 to $50,000,600.

Every mail stage route in the State within the influence of these inundations has been suspended, drivers and hostlers discharged, and teams turned out, with with the sole exception of the Overland Company, which, at great expense and sacrifice, has struggled in good faith to perform its contract.

They have used every possible exertion to get the mails through, even building boats, and attempting in that way to get them over the flooded valleys, although *required* only to transport them by coach.

It was, however, *impossible* to accomplish what they so faithfully labored to effect, and *for a time* the service was *necessarily* suspended. We are now advised that the regular service is about being resumed, the flood in Carson Valley being now the only obstacle.

But for this extraordinary visitation, the like of which may never again occur in our time, the mails would have been carried until now with continuous regularity. And it is confidently expected that, with the ample means and arrangements of the Company, the service will in future be acceptably rendered, and that the great necessity of California—a *daily mail*—will be firmly established, together with the line of telegraph, whose existence depends upon the maintenance of the Overland route.

Yours, very respectfully, A. J. CENTER, Treasurer Overland Mail Company.

Personal.

Americans registered at GUN & Co.'s American Agency and Reading Room, No. 10 Strand, London, Eng., from 1st to 15th February, 1862:

R. Caldwell, Charleston, S. C.; E. J. Harrison, Philadelphia; W. H. Holmes, Philadelphia; G. W. Bacon, Peoria, Ill.; Wm. J. Townsend, New-York; F. F. Humphrey, Albany, N. Y.; Col. Smith, Virginia; Chas. Smith, Virginia; J. M. Whitcomb, Buffalo, N. Y.; Chas. Denison, Westerley, R. I.; Geo. P. Smith, Philadelphia; Chas. S. Dawson, Richmond, Va.; N. H. Wolfe, Jr., New-York; Col. W. Cass Goodloe, Secretary Legation St. Petersburgh; Thos. Silver, Philadelphia; R. B Woodward; W. P. Collins, Pittsburgh, Penn; Wm. Burton, New-York; J. A. Basquin, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Francis, New-York; Mrs. C. B. Polhemus, California; — Sampson, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, New-Orleans.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 4.

The brig *Lincoln*, from Elizabethport for Boston, struck on Minot's Ledge this morning and sunk; crew saved.

The brig *Marcia*, from Elizabethport for Boston, went ashore this morning near Glade's House. She will prove a total loss. The crew was saved.

The schooner *Fred. Warren*, from Elizabethport for Boston, is ashore at Scituate Light.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 19
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 19
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 20
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 22
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 26
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb 26
China	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
FROM AMERICA.			
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 8
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch. 8
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Mch. 8
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 12
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Mch. 15
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 15
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 19
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 22
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Mch. 25
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	April 8

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Etna*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house, high stoop, to let or for sale, with or without furniture; has all improvements, handsomely painted and furnished, all in perfect order; will be sold or rented to a desirable tenant on reasonable terms; may be seen during the day. Apply on the premises, No. 88 Lexington-av., or to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 82 East 27th-st., four-story and basement, high-stoop; has all the modern improvements, and in perfect order; price $7,000; will be sold on accommodating terms; for card to see the house, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or No. 88 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRable residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 50x129 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL TWO AND THREE-story houses, brown-stone basements, stoops and trimmings, modern improvements, in 65th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Also, new tenement houses in different parts of the XIXth Ward. Inquire of WM. A. JUCH, 2d-av., between 64th and 65th sts.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—IN A good central location; the house is small, in good order, and contains all modern improvements, range, furnace, water, gas, &c., &c. For further particulars and price, address HOUSE, Box No. 2,449, Post-office. Possession can be given at any time.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, 29x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

IN BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished or unfurnished, a 3-story and attic brick house, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, and convenient to all the ferries. Possession at any time. Terms moderate. Address Box 2,307 Post-office.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVERal first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 50th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE—THE NEAT THREE-STORY AND basement house No. 430 4th-st., with all the modern improvements; terms easy. Apply at Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—AT FLATBUSH, L. I., SEVEN LOTS of land, situated on the Coney Island Railroad, near the village of Flatbush. For sale cheap. Apply to W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 18-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF LARGE five-story house corner of Broadway and 26th-st., containing 32 rooms; entrance both on Broadway and 26th-st. The store on Broadway, adjoining the corner, 60 feet deep, for reading and refreshments, could be had with it; is a first-rate stand for a hotel. Also, the five-story basement house No. 11 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel. Also, the frame house No. 68 West 44th-st., with three lots and carriage-house, first house west of 6th-av. Apply to J. DRAKE, No. 13 West 26th-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER AND ROOMS—Singly or otherwise, to suit, may be had at greatly reduced rents, in buildings Nos. 211, 213 Centre-st., and 137, 139 Elm-st. The rooms are well lighted, and adapted for any manufacturing business. The steam power is always steady and reliable, supplied by a Corliss & Nightingale 150-horse engine. Terms very low, and possession immediately, if wanted. Apply at the office No. 213 Centre-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—NO. 349 PEARL-ST., possession immediately; No. 22 Vesey-st., all above the first floor, from 1st May; No. 430 Washington-st., with shop, possession immediately; No. 438 Washington-st., vacant lot, possession 1st May; Nos. 276 and 277 West-st., with bulkhead in front of the same, occupied by J. Johnson as lumber-yard; Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Charles-st., occupied as a coal-yard, possession immediately. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., up-stairs.

TO LEASE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 216 William, and 20 Rose-st., in the rear, 25x200 feet, with three buildings thereon. The building on William-st., having been built for a store, is heavily timbered; fit for machinery if required. A long lease on favorable terms may be had by responsible parties desiring to improve. If not leased by March 10 the buildings will be let separately or by floors. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN BLOOMINGDALE, THE COMMODIous dwelling-house, with carriage-house and stables, and five acres of land, situated between the Bloomingdale Road and Hudson River, and 118th and 119th sts., lately occupied by the widow of the late Caspar Meier, deceased. Rent reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to Mr. GUSTAVE SCHWAB, No. 68 Broad-st., or to Dr. ALBERT SMITH, New-Rochelle, or at No. 4 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—A NEAT, FOUR STORY BROWN STONE front house, No. 100 East 21st-st.; a three-story brown stone front house, corner Court-st. and Third place, Brooklyn; a genteel cottage at Port Richmond, Staten Island; also, rooms with steam-power, at Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st. Inquire of WM. MACGURGE Jr., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

STORE TO LET IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I.—The large, commodious and modern built store, formerly occupied by Isaac Peck & Son, will be for rent from May 1. An excellent opportunity being offered to parties willing to engage in the mercantile business in the country. Inquire of ISAAC PECK, Office No. 36 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 150 Chambers-st.; five-story store, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 144 Chambers-st.; 3d and 4th lofts corner Broadway and Canal-st, 62x77 feet each; four rooms corner Broadway and Lispenard-st., 20x45 feet each. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 413 Broadway, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THAT large 4-story building, No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner of Fulton, containing about 30 rooms, with gas, water, &c., in good order, and admirably adapted for a boarding house. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 24 Court-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings No. 448 and 450 Water-st; six lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c., well lighted, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE AND VALUABLE pier foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by the Long Island Railroad Company. For particulars inquire of SMITH FANCHER, No. 26 Water-st., or at the office of the Brooklyn & Jamaica Railroad, South Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, IN South Brooklyn, a first-class brown-stone front house, with every convenience, well located, only five minutes' walk from the ferry. Will be let, furnished or unfurnished, for six months or longer. Address BEALE, Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZE high-stoop dwelling-house, No. 150 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; the house is in good order; all the modern improvements, including gas fixtures; lot 21 by 104 feet; location first-class in every respect. Apply to SMITH & LAWRENCE, No. 157 Duane-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE-STORY AND attic modern private dwelling house in 10th-st., near 5th-av.—contains gas fixtures, water closets, &c., &c.; three rooms deep on first floor, and is in good order. For cards of admission apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-STOOP house, with all the modern improvements, in perfect order, gas-fixtures, &c., near Washington Parade Ground. For particulars, inquire of GRIFFIN & BANNISTER, No. 3 Astor-place.

FOURTEENTH AND THIRTY-FOURTH STS.—TO LET—The two four-story brown stone front houses, with all modern improvements, Nos. 102 and 104 East 14th-st. Also, No. 146 West 34th st. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT children, part of house No. 148 West 20th-st., consisting of two parlors, back basement, and two rooms on third floor. Rent $275. Inquire of ALEX. W. MURRAY, Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 178 4th-st., near 6th-av.; suitable for one family only. It may be seen after 10 A. M. Rent $500 per annum. Apply at No. 182 4th-st., to A. P. SMITH, in grocery.

STORE NO. 72 SOUTH-ST. TO RENT.—Can be leased, with the adjoining store and one in the rear, belonging to the estate of George Griswold, as a bonded warehouse for teas, &c. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements—water, gas, speaking-tubes, furnace, &c. Rent $600 per annum. Apply to B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st., New-York.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—TO A SMALL family, from the 1st of April. Large front and back rooms, two bedrooms, with privilege in bath-room, and modern improvements; rent, $200. Apply, stating references, on premises No. 312 West 20th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING NO. 140 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in good order, with all the modern improvements; to a good tenant a three years' lease will be given. Apply at No. 27 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st., Brooklyn. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON READE-ST., IN the basement rooms of the banking-house of the Tradesmen's Bank, with extensive subcellar and vaults beneath the walk. Apply at the Bank to the cashier.

STORES NOS. 36 AND 38 WHITEHALL-ST., opposite the Produce Exchange, to rent from May 1 next, with an L on Pearl-st. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and 30 acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

TO LET—HOUSES NOS. 45, 47 AND 51 LISPENard-st., near Broadway, (immediate possession given of No. 47.) Also, houses Nos. 134 and 136 Franklin-st. Apply to JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house to let, No. 125 East 34th-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—OPPOSITE STUYVESANT PARK.—The first-class brown stone front house, No. 8 Livingston-place. Inquire of J. WILT, No. 125 East 34th-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—STORE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND Waverley-place, under the New-York Hotel. Apply to M. MORGAN, No. 37 William-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON STATEN ISLAND TO RENT.—A large, comfortable house, situated eight miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, and within one mile of a dépôt on the Staten Island Railroad and two miles from Rossville steamboat landing. There is a carriage house and stalls for three or more horses, large garden, ice-house filled. Persons wanting a pleasant, retired country place, will find this a desirable location. Inquire of JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO let at Riverdale, on the Hudson River, half an hour's ride from 31st-st. A furnished cottage with 9 rooms and about 3 acres of ground. The grounds are beautifully laid out, with abundance of fruit and shade trees, and vegetable garden. The view from the house is unsurpassed. For terms and permission to see the grounds, apply at the office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence at Norwalk, Connecticut; house is large and well furnished, good stable and carriage-house, plenty of fruit and shade trees, with 9 acres of land, and more if required; splendid water view; situated on high ground, about one mile from the railroad dépôt. Apply to C. BARNARD, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DESIRABLE FAMILY residence, situated on New-Brighton Heights, Staten Island, containing four parlors, eleven bedrooms, bath-room, and all modern conveniences. The use of a cow, carriage and horses might be included. Apply to H. L. ROUTH, No. 45 William-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house—furnished; located in a pleasant neighborhood near Madison-square. For terms and permits to see the house, apply at No. 121 Broad-st., up stairs, at 10 A. M., or 4 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AS CHAMBERmaid and fine washer and ironer, or nurse. A very respectable young woman (Welsh Protestant) wishes a situation in the above capacity; the best of reference given. Can be seen by applying at 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—A situation wanted by a young woman, in a first-class private family, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; she has the very best of City references from her last employer, whom she has lived with four years. She can be seen at No. 6 Patchin-place, a few doors west of 6th-av., in 10th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or would do the cooking; has excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would assist in anything required; if not permanently engaged would go by the day or week; has a knowledge of dressmaking, and accustomed to family sewing. Can be seen at No. 71 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with washing, if required, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid or waitress; is a good laundress; can make up ladies' fineries and laces; is willing and obliging; has good City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has 3 years' City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 394 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. Has 5 years' City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 229 7th-av., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; understands family sewing; good City reference, if required. Call at No. 113 15th-st., in the front basement, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A lady, her present employer, desires to get a situation for a young woman as chambermaid or waitress. Apply at No. 107 2d-av., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a smart steady young woman; would assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker, and understands her duties in all its branches; or, as chambermaid and laundress; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., second floor, front, next door to the fancy-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as excellent plain cook, one who understands her business; can make bread and biscuit, and pastry; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference can be had. Call at No. 356 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; understands pastry, soups, jellies and game; has 3 years' City reference from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family; is a good cook; thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent woman—understands all kinds of cooking meats, soups and game; can make good pastry, and is an excellent bread baker. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days from her last place, No. 44 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; French and English cooking in all its branches, soups, pastries and jellies; has lived with the best of families both in City and country. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 178 East 17th-st., Room No. 6.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 220 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman as cook; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies; understands cooking all kinds of game. Is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a respectable young woman, who is a good cook and a first-rate baker; understands all sorts of pastry, desserts of all kinds, and if required has no objection to assist in washing; can give satisfactory reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook, understands jellies, soups and game; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house for either city or country; the best of City references can be given; can be seen for two days at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best City references. Can be seen at No. 232 West 25th-st., near the 9th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman; is a good plain cook, and has no objection to help with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 121 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; is a thorough good baker. Call at No. 73 Perry-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A very respectable woman, who has lived nearly four years with her employer; she is an excellent washer and ironer, and exceedingly neat in her work. Can be seen for two days at No. 51 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A COOK'S SITUATION in a private family; the advertiser is a thorough cook of long experience; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and pastry of all kinds. Apply at No. 590 3d-av., between 40th and 41st sts., first floor, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands soups, meats, game and desserts of all kinds, and is an excellent baker. The best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 196 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d-floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as cook in a private family; is first-class cook; best of City references. Apply at No. 188 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 145 East 31st-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who understands her business, or as head laundress, if required; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 40 East 32d st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, to cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and also a good baker; is willing to go in the country for the summer; good City reference. Call at No. 248 East 9th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A GIRL wishes a situation in a private family as cook and laundress; thoroughly understands all her business; she is also willing and obliging, and is very neat in all her apartments, and can give good City reference. Can be seen at her last place, No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery, for two days. No Jews need apply.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; is a good baker; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; wages $8 to $10. City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation in a small private family; is good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; also, a good baker of bread and biscuit. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room. Good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, who understands her business, and has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., New-York.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman, to cook, wash and iron; is experienced, and can furnish excellent City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted in a small family as cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 Pacific-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by an American middle-aged woman, as housekeeper and seamstress, or to wait on ladies or make herself generally useful; would go to California with a respectable family. Address A. B., care of Harris Stone, No. 932 Broadway.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR LADY'S COMPANION.—A young lady wishes to engage as housekeeper in a respectable private family, or as lady's companion; has no objection to travel. Apply, for two days, at No. 62 West 15th-st.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as general houseworker in a small private family. Call, for two days, at No. 176 Duane-st., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor back room.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—A PROTestant woman, with good City reference, wants a situation as above, or would do chamberwork and washing; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress, in a private family; can do up fine muslins, understands French fluting, &c. Apply to Bookham & Bedell, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City references; no objection to the country; can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE RELIABLE French woman, a little over middle-age, desires a situation as nurse of grown children; is a very good teacher in French; understands dressmaking for young ladies and children; no objection to the country in vicinity of New-York; good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 146 3d-av., in the store.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN IS DEsirous of obtaining a situation as nurse; is perfectly competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or the care of young children, and assist in sewing. Can be seen for two days at her late situation, No. 88 East 18th-st.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby or older children; can sew very neatly; has lived four years in her last place; can give best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 21 8th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN person, a situation as nurse for children or an invalid, and to do plain sewing and make herself generally useful; refers to the family in whose service she has been several years. Address by note R. J., No. 241 5th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as nurse; is an excellent seamstress; can do all kinds of fancy knitting; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family. Call for two days, at No. 53 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN AMERICAN young woman wishes a situation as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would take care of an old or invalid lady; is a neat plain sewer; has no objection to travel; can give the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 359 6th av., near 22d-st.; ring private door, next to the jeweler's.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID—WANTed, by a respectable young English Protestant woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid. Is a good seamstress; is competent to take charge of an infant. Would like to go to California or Cuba, or any other port. Is accustomed to traveling; is not sea-sick. Address L. A., Box No. 243 New-York Post-office.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid. City reference. Call at No. 208 West 28th-st., second floor.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTestant young girl wants a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 157 Madison-av., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young woman wants a situation as competent nurse and good plain seamstress, or as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 111 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG woman, lately from Europe, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nursery governess; has been accustomed to children, and is willing to make herself useful; wages no object. Call or address No. 470 3d-av., near 34th-st., top floor.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a middle-aged English Protestant woman, a situation as child's nurse; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by the bottle, and make herself generally useful; has the best of City references; can be seen for three days at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.; no objection to the country.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A CAPAble young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress. Understands the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Has no objection to assist in the chamber-work. Has two years and three months reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is quick at the needle; can take charge of the ladies' washing and ironing in style; wages $7; no objection to the country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant young woman of respectability, as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 247 East 30th-st., second floor.

AS NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wishes to obtain a situation for an American woman as nurse or seamstress, or would wait upon an invalid. She can be seen at her present employer's, between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 231 Madison-av., above 38th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—EMPLOYMENT WANTED by a respectable girl, by the day, week or month; understands dressmaking, embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; is capable and willing to do any kind of up-stair work; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 270 3d-av., top floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN.—A situation wanted by a respectable person, as seamstress and to take care of children; has lived several years in her last place. City references. Apply at No. 259 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., or address C. D., Madison-square Post-office.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a very respectable Protestant young woman, as first-class waitress; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; the best of reference given; she perfectly understands her business. Apply at No. 167 East 12th-st., second floor, front room, for three days, if not engaged.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY IS VERY wishful to learn to attend in a fancy or trimming store, or would like to attend in a bakery; has a great taste for the business; wages no object until thoroughly acquainted with the business. Call, for two days, at No. 200 East 21st-st., third floor.

AS EXCELLENT AND DESIRABLE SERVANTS IN EVERY CAPACITY.—A very good assortment of most respectable persons are now in attendance at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S new office, No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable married man, as coachman, who thoroughly understands all belonging to a gentleman's establishment; has long experience in the grooming and treatment of horses; will be found willing to make himself useful; has good City reference; has no objection to city or country. Address J. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, or to his last employer, No. 156 Front-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who understands his business; perfectly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses. Would go to any part of the country; understands milking, and is a good groom and careful driver; can give one year's excellent reference. Address B. B., No. 219 Bowery, or Box No. 203 *Times* Office. Call for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business in all its departments; has six years' reference, and 12 years, if required; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to City or country. Can be seen, for three days, by addressing COACHMAN, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man wants a situation as coachman; one who understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing, obliging and respectful; has no objection to the country; has the very best of City references. Address C. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman or plain gardener; understands his business in both branches; will be found willing and obliging, and make himself generally useful; can be well recommended. Address P. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a sober young man; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a single man, who understands both branches well; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work; has good reference from his last employer. Address T. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a young man who has first-class references from former employers, a situation as coachman and gardener; if wished, former employers can be seen in the City. Address B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young man. Is a good vegetable gardener, and understands his business well. City and country reference. Address J. M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable man, who understands his business thoroughly, as coachman and groom; has lived five years with one gentleman, and will be found willing and obliging; can give the very best of City and country reference from his last employer. Call, or address J. McM., 133 East 24th-st., or Box No. 213 N. Y. *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom; is a good and careful driver; has first-class references from his last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS PRACTICAL FARMER.—WANTED, BY a practical farmer, thoroughly versed in all farming operations and a good vegetable gardener, a situation as foreman on a farm or as manager of a gentleman's farm; fully understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver, sober and steady, willing and obliging, and highly recommended. Address C. D., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an American married man, to take charge of a farm; has no children; he thoroughly understands his business; is well experienced in the management and raising of horses and cattle; farming has been his business for the last 25 years. Can give good references. Address FARMER, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a Scotchman, (married;) has been many years in this country; his wife is a first-rate dairy woman; can give the best of reference. Call on or address J. K., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation, by a single Protestant man, as farmer and gardener, who has good reference; also understands the care and management of horses and cattle. Address THOMAS McAFFY, Wyckoff-st., four doors from Nevins-st., Brooklyn, for one week.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a thorough practical man, married, wife and one child; understands the above in all its branches; is a Protestant; good reference given. Adress J. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-class gardener, has filled the post of gardener in some first rate places in England and France; understands landscape gardening, and cannot be surpassed in grape growing; is a hard-working man; his wife would take charge of a small dairy or attend to poultry; can give good reference; can have an interview at Mapes & Lockwood's seed store, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., or by letter No. 23 Cortlandt-st., addressed GARDENER.

AS GARDENER.—A COMPETENT PROTESTant man, a first-class gardener and farmer, a thorough grape-grower, and plantsman. Wife is at liberty to act as cook, laundress or dairy woman if required. Both are thorough workers, and can be well recommended. Address CHARLES, care of Mr. Alfred Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway, where the advertiser can be seen for this week.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class English gardener—married—no family—5 years in this country. Understands growing grapes in hot and cold houses, and the management of greenhouses, out-door fruits, vegetables, and laying out and improving places. Good reference given. Address J. S. T., care of Edwin Allen, New-Brunswick Nurseries, New-Jersey.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man who is capable of taking charge of a greenhouse and graperies; good vegetable gardener and excellent hand in laying out flower grounds, approaches and serpentine walks; the best of City reference. Any party in want of such a person may address C. D., No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, on a small country seat, or as assistant in a first-class establishment, by a young, strong, active Scotchman, with considerable experience. Best of references from late employers. Address NEWPORT, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a married man fully competent for a first-class place; has a thorough knowledge of hothouse, greenhouse, grapery, flower and kitchen gardens; best of reference will be given. Address T. M., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a single man who thoroughly understands his business, green-house fruit, flowers, vegetables, &c.; City reference from last employer. Address A. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable young German, as gardener. Understands all kinds of gardening; taking care of greenhouses, graperies, &c. Has the best City references. Address Y. B., Box No. 218 *Times* office.

AS GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN, A PRUSsian by birth, wants a situation as gardener; understands laying out grounds, green-houses, vegetable and flower gardens; good reference given. Apply, or address F. V., *American Agriculturist* office, No. 41 Park-row.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady, active and industrious man, without family; understands his business well. Satisfactory reference from his last place. Address C., Box No. 212, or CHAS. LULING, No. 52 Exchange-place.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, who thoroughly understands his business in every branch of gardening, farming and laying out grounds; can come well recommended. Address R. R., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a German who understands his business, in greenhouse, grapery, vegetables, &c.; the best of references can be given; is married, with a small family. Address J. S., at Mr. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable, experienced young man, a situation as gardener and coachman; has six years' reference from his last employer; is willing and perfectly capable of doing what is required of him. Apply or address to A. M. SEE, No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a married man, as gardener and farmer; he thoroughly understands his business, greenhouse, graperies, vegetables, and farming of all kinds; his wife is capable of taking care of dairy and poultry; both honest and industrious; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, by a respectable married man, a situation as gardener and farmer, with a small family, or would take charge of a farm; has first-class reference from last employers; thoroughly understands his business. Address J. M. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS PORTER.—A RESPECTABLE, INDUSTRIous, sober, married man wants a situation as porter in a store, or any sort of inside work that would enable him and his family to get along, as his trade failed. He can write a good hand; is good at figures. Call at No. 462 6th-av., cor. 28th-st., room 12.

AS TEAMSTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teamster for a store, factory, foundry, or any other man; understands the care and management of horses; can produce good reference as to capability, sobriety, honesty and industry. Address M. M., Box 201 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a steady, respectable man who understands his business in all its parts thoroughly. Has the best of City reference. Any family who may engage him will find him strictly attentive and obliging. May apply for two days at No. 268 4th-av., corner 21st-st., in the drug store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young man, in a private family; has the best of City references from his last employer, with whom he has lived nearly three years. Apply at the Servants' Institute, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable man; can give the best City reference for honesty, sobriety and capabilities. Call at No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., in Mr. Kerran's grocery-store, for two days.

TO FARMERS AND OWNERS OF COUNTRY SEATS.—A young man, of New-England birth and habits, of experience in mixed husbandry and market gardening, well acquainted with glass culture, desires a situation as working foreman in either branch; is a good accountant; can conduct general business and correspondence. Address GEORGE HENRY, Hallowell, Maine.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A young man, (married,) aged 29 years, wants a situation as porter or assistant in any respectable establishment; is a good coachman and has had long experience in the care of fast horses. No objection to the country. Has first-class City or country reference. Address for two days, if not engaged, A. B. WILLAM, Station F, 3d-av., or Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

TO JOB PRINTERS.—A FIRST-CLASS COMpositor, of experience, having been out of the job printing department for some years, wishes to qualify with a competent party, at reduced wages; will be an acquisition to a person who can appreciate industry, sobriety and honesty. Address B. A. H., Box 112 *Times* Office.

ENGAGEMENT IS WANTED BY A SCOTCHman to take charge of a first-class place. Inquire of the editor of the *Horticulturist*, No. 37 Park-row.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER WANTED.—A single man; must understand both branches well. Will have the care of a fine team, carriages, &c., and a garden of about an acre. Must be honest, sober and willing. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M. at No. 40 West 27th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COLORED WOMAN AS Cook; one that thoroughly understands her business, and can bring good City references. Apply at No. 132 East 10th-st., between 9 and 10 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A girl as cook and laundress; one thoroughly competent to do first-class cooking, washing and ironing; none need apply but those who can bring the best of reference. Call between 10 and 12, Thursday, at No. 82 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—AN American or German girl wanted, in a small private family, to cook, wash and iron; one thoroughly capable to attend to the above, and competent to take the entire charge of the basement, will find a comfortable home and good wages by applying at No. 230 Livingston-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

A GARDENER.—WANTED. A GARDENER, TO take charge of a place of about four acres; must be capable and honest. Will have a small house and good wages. A Protestant married man preferred. Inquire at the office of Dr. RODENSTEIN, Laurence-st., Manhattanville.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID AND COOK.—Wanted, a Protestant girl to do housework in a small family; must be a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 105 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

A SALESWOMAN—WANTED, A SALESWOman for a store in Grand-st.; one who understands selling millinery or fancy dry goods preferred. Address SALESWOMAN, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A YOUNG Protestant girl as seamstress, and to assist in the care of children; good references required. Apply on Thursday at No. 36 West 26th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS ARE NOW READY for first-class cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waitresses, washers and ironers, general houseworkers, &c. Apply with references at the MANHATTAN EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 2 East 23d-st., one door from Broadway. A. M. SEE.

SITUATIONS ARE PLENTY FOR FIRST-class help. Cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, seamstresses, nurses, cooks, washer and ironers, and general houseworkers, will not be delayed one day by producing good references at the first-class Employment office, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, ABOUT TO make a tour through England and Scotland, wishes to make the acquaintance of any other young gentleman, who might desire to accompany him on the trip. References exchanged. Address TRAVELER, Box No. 932 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS FURnished mansion of the subscriber, on the north shore of Staten Island, between the Snug Harbor and Factoryville landings. The house is unsurpassed for family conveniences, having gas fixtures throughout, and hot and cold spring water on every story; also, bathing room, laundry, with the usual fixtures, conservatory and furnaces. The grounds are handsomely laid out with large and commodious gardens, together with stable and other outbuildings. The shore in front offers every facility for boating. The situation cannot be excelled in the neighborhood for salubrity and beauty. Also, two unfurnished cottages. For terms, apply to EDWARD BEMENT, No. 40 Exchange-place.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Situated upon the Passaic River, in Belleville, N. J., a spacious double stone house, containing 13 rooms and large pantry, beside basement, kitchen and cellar. The grounds comprise about one acre with fine shade and fruit trees, and extend to the river shore, where there is a good dock, giving every facility to enjoy the boating, bathing and fishing. Communication with Wall-st. within an hour. Stages and steamboat make six trips daily between Belleville and Newark, connecting with trains for New-York. Rent $450. Stables will be erected, if desired, and rent proportionately increased. Inquire of W. H. WRIGHT, No. 16 Wall-st., second floor.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated on high ground on the Passaic River, with a handsome water front, near North Belleville, N. J., and about ten miles from the City. The house is large and new, in the Italian style, with a tower. It contains two parlors, a library and six principal bedrooms, besides kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, &c., and servants' rooms; parlors and bedrooms spacious, with closet to each room. There are forty acres of land in pasture, with a beautiful sloping lawn; good boating, bathing and fishing near the house; communication with Wall-st., within an hour by railroad: rent, $800 or, with less land, $600. Apply at No. 21 West 30th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON Bergen Hill, 20 minutes from New-York, with handsome grounds, 500 feet front on two streets; large house, with water, furnace, range, bath, water-closets, gas-pipes, &c. All kinds of fruit and ornamental trees, convenient outbuildings, &c., built by the owner by days' work, at a cost of over $20,000, for a permanent residence, but his present circumstances render a sale desirable. Would sell for cash at $4,000 loss, or good bonds would be taken in part payment; $6,000 or $8,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Principals only can address JAMES, Box No. 3,941 New-York Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT NEAR the Neptune House, at New-Rochelle; the house, containing 10 rooms, is beautifully situated immediately upon the salt water; the grounds, five acres, are handsomely laid out with flower and kitchen gardens, and well stocked with fruit; good bathing, fishing, boating; within 15 minutes of the railroad cars, and 3 minutes of the steamboat landing; rent $500. Inquire of C. H. DE LUZE, No. 60 Murray-st., up stairs; or ISRAEL P. ROBINSON, New-Rochelle.

FOR SALE, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HOUSE, with seven acres of land, in Llewellyn Park. The house is 46x36, built in the best manner; contains 11 rooms, besides cellar and garret; has furnace and range, marble mantels, &c. There is a good stable, and the grounds are well laid out and in good cultivation. Will be sold at a low price. Apply to JOHN W. BURT, No. 27 Park-row.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

TO LET.—A BEAUTIFUL STONE COTTAGE, AT East Chester, N. Y., one and a-half miles from Mount Vernon Station on New-Haven Railroad. Rent $200. Inquire of MARTIN & MORRISON, corner of Canal-st. and Broadway; of Mr. JNO. STEVENS, Mount Vernon, or of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton at St. Paul's Church, East Chester.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—near the Sound; large dwelling, with tenant-house, barn, carriage-house, four acres of land, plenty of fruit, shade-trees, &c.; about 30 miles from New-York. Communication twice a day, by boat or rail. Must be sold at some price without delay. Apply to J. APPLEGATE, No. 344 Broome-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE, IN CORNWALL, CONN.—A large furnished house, with eight acres of ground, with barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled, two sources of spring-water, and a superior garden. Five hours from the City; two trains daily. Good trouting in the neighborhood. Rent $350 per annum. Apply to Dr. BOLTON, No. 18 East 14th-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAY RIDGE, L. I., within 45 minutes by railroad of Hamilton-av. Ferry; the house is large, and situated directly upon New-York Bay; barns, ice-house filled, and four acres of land are attached. There is an abundance of fruit, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, No 63 Wall-st., third story.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FINE PLACE AT Jamaica, L. I., about 5 acres of land; fine house, lighted with gas; good out-buildings; plenty of fruit of all kinds; very convenient to the Railroad dépôt; rent low. Apply to HENRY W. REDFIELD, Farmers and Citizens' Bank, Williamsburgh. Also, a fine farm of about 40 acres, near the above, for sale.

HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET.—A THREE-story house with water, gas and all other modern conveniences, pleasantly situated, within a very short distance of the dépôt and steamboat landing, at Yonkers, to let furnished or unfurnished. Apply to JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, ABOUT 20x40, and 9 lots in Lower Morrisania, on Morse-av. or Boston Road, between 6th and 7th sts.; on the premises is a variety of fruit and shade trees. Inquire of E. K. ADAMS, No. 3 Pine-st., up stairs.

TO LET IN NEW-ROCHELLE—A SMALL cottage, 8 rooms, kitchen, cellar and small garden, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, and ten minutes' ride by stage from railway station. Rent $120. Address D. CHERBULIEZ, Pelham, Westchester Co.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Near the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and suitable for gentlemen doing business in the City. For particulars, apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, WITH SEVERAL ACRES, within ten minutes' walk of the dépôt at Riverdale, on the Hudson, suitable for a small family. Apply to WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 46 West 19th-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET.—HOUSE AND BARN, WITH 13 ACRES of land, to let, one mile from Astoria. Inquire at No. 61 Pearl-st. J. M. BLACKWELL.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the dépôt.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A FARM, CONtaining 12 acres of first-rate land. On the place are two dwelling-houses, with good gardens attached, fine orchard, good wells of water. Also one store with dwelling above it, and two barns. Land and all in good order, and well stocked with choice fruits. Churches and schools near by. Plenty of fish and oysters, the place being near Long Island Sound. It is situated on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at Norton Dépôt, formerly known as Lockwood's Corner. The place, for location and health, is worthy the attention of any gentleman who is desirous of locating in the country. Distance from New-York about 38 miles. For further particulars inquire of Capt. WM. LOCKWOOD, on the premises, or of J. W. STANTON, 186 William-st., New-York. Terms made easy.

A SPLENDID FARM IN THE CENTRAL part of this State in exchange for City property; good house, commodious barns and out-buildings, good fences, and free from incumbrance; 118 acres; situated on Skaneateles Lake. Address, post-paid, J. H., No. 26 East 20th-st., giving a description of property offered.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—20 acres, with large orchard, stone dwelling, barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near churches and schools, and 1¼ miles from dépôt. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

FARM TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, containing 60 acres, situated along the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, 30 miles from the City. Terms low. Apply at No. 82 Jane-st., up stairs.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—PART OF A HANDSOME MODERN dwelling, (not less than 6 rooms,) by a quiet family, of 5 members. Location, between 4th and 8th avs., 10th and 30th sts. Preference will be given to apartments in a dwelling conveniently arranged for two families—in excellent order, as they will be kept so—and an unexceptionable neighborhood. Address, with particulars, Mr. W., Box No. 747 Post-office.

WANTED—A HOUSE, (RENT TAKEN IN board,) from May 1, by a family of grown persons; location between 3d and 5th avs. and 12th and 26th sts. Best of reference given and required. Address, with particulars of house and location, A. H. B., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR of a house situated between Broadway and 1st-av., and 15th and 2d sts. Address E. H., Station D, stating rent, &c.

WANTED—A THREE STORY, HIGH STOOP house, with good yard; location between 12th and 30th sts, and 2d and 8th avs.; rent not to exceed $600. Address T. M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM ILETT WAS THE ELDEST SON of William Ilett, of West Meon, in the County of Southampton—an excise officer. He was born in the year 1767, in the parish of Taunton Dean, Somerset, and afterward lived with his father at West Meon aforesaid. When a lad he left home and went to sea and rose to be a Captain in the United States merchant service. He was last heard of by his relatives in the year 1802 or 1803, when he wrote to them. Any person who can give information as to the death or burial of the said deceased to ARCHIBALD MURRAY, of No. 59 Chancery-lane, in the County of Middlesex, England, shall be rewarded.

THE LETTER WRITTEN ME HAS BEEN received. Oblige me by writing again, with your address in full. The questions asked will then be answered. SIXTH CAVALRY, U. S. Army.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS

ALBERT H. NICOLAY Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

SHARES.		SHARES.	
50 Sar. and W. R.	$150	40 Adriatic Ins.	$25
6 Imp. & T'ders Ins.	50	10 Galena and Chi. R.	100
20 Relief Ins.	100	50 Am. Exch. Ins.	100
100 Atlantic Bank	100	10 Republic Ins.	100
20 Merch. Exch. Bank	50	40 Hope Ins.	50
25 National Ins.	20	10 Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	100
100 Jersey City Ins.	20	20 Rome & W'n R.	50
25 Germania Life	50		

$3,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Michigan Southern 2d mtg. Assented Bonds.
$5,000 Racine and Miss R. R. 1st mtg. 8 per cent. Bonds.
2,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Terre Haute & Alton Railroad 2d mtge 8 per cent.
$1,400 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.
Next regular sale MONDAY, March 10.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Real Estate and Stock Broker.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF $12,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND VALUABLE WORKS OF ART, SUPERB PAINTINGS, PARIAN AND BRONZE ORNAMENTS, MAGNIFICENT SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, COSTLY ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, RICH CARPETS, &c.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, at No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., the above valuable furniture, being the entire contents of the above first-class residence, comprising four elegant full suites of furniture in brocatel and reps, elegant collection of landscapes and historical paintings, costly parlor ornaments and superb rosewood parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description. The house is replete with everything adapted to a costly and fashionably furnished residence, including a large variety of rich cut-glass, French China, silverware, &c. Catalogues at house. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Being the entire contents of a 5-story residence elegantly furnished throughout.

To be sold THIS (Thursday) MORNING, March 6, at 11 o'clock precisely, at No. 220 14th-st., near 8th-av. This sale is positive, rain or shine, and without reserve. Every article in the house will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, consisting of over 600 yards superb tapestry and ingrain carpets, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, silk and lace curtains, solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel; etageres, centre and pier-tables, Turkish lounges and chairs, magnificent collection of vases, bronzes and rich parlor ornaments, valuable paintings, and chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, in rosewood, oak and mahogany; superb mattresses, beds and bedding, French china and silverware, cut glass, cutlery, &c. House to rent, possession immediately. Catalogues at house.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a superb stock of the best made work, and of the most fashionable styles, consisting of parlor suites of various kinds, elegant rosewood, satinwood, black-walnut and oak chamber suites; parlor etageres, secretaries, cabinets, buffets, canterburies; rosewood wardrobes, amoir-à-glace, library and secretary bookcases, dressing-tables, work-tables, centre and fancy tables, mattresses, mirrors, toilet sets, cologne sets, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large and elegant assortment of first-class household furniture, comprising parlor, chamber, library and dining room suites, and other elegant furniture.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE—GROCERIES, &c.

HENRY WOOD & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 230 8th-av., a lot of groceries, wines, liquors, store fixtures, &c., &c.
JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, BY ORDER OF FRANCIS W. WALDO, ASSIGNEE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 11, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BROADWAY—All the right, title, and interest, which Horace Waldo had on March 31, 1861, in the lot of ground, with the building thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., running through to Temple-st., being 15 feet on Broadway, 33 feet on rear, and 153 feet on Cedar-st., and known as No. 135.

Also, the unexpired term of 21 years from May 1, 1854, as created by a certain lease dated Feb. 10, 1854, made between Mary A. H. Welsh and others, of the first part, and Horace Waldo, of the second part, in and to the undivided twelve-fifteenths part of the lot on the westerly side of Broadway, adjoining the above-mentioned property on the north, and known as No. 137 Broadway, subject to an annual rent of $4,800, payable quarterly. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, March 6, at 11 o'clock, in the Gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings in rich gilt frames—among which may be found "Falstaff and his Recruits," by Lazzarus; "Scenes from Tasso's Jerusalem," by Le Moine; two "Cabinet Gems" signed G. Moreland; "Landscape," by W. M. Brown; "Rip Van Winkle," by Lazzarus; works by Williams, Taylor, Creswick, Carmienckie, Peeters, Otter, Ruggles, Beaulieu and a variety of fine English pictures. They are now on exhibition in our Gallery.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, March 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, suitable for City and country trade. Terms, one day.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at foot of Washington-st., near South 8th-st., Jersey City, the schooner *Mary Eliza*, of New-York, 200 tons burden, new suit of sails, light draft and in good order. Inquire of Capt. DOWD.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 443 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, lounges, bedsteads, washstands, wardrobes, hatracks, chairs, tables, carpets, oilcloths, looking-glasses, feather beds, blankets, comforters, mattresses, kitchenware, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the style of ASHLEY & NORRIS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. O. D. ASHLEY is authorized to use the signature of the late firm in liquidation.
O. D. ASHLEY,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. JOHN B. NORRIS.

NOTICE.—O. D. ASHLEY will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 52 Exchange-place.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the style of LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, and will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 17 William-st.
ALFRED LOCKWOOD,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. JOHN B. NORRIS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the style of BEEBE, HALL & SANDS, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. (Signed)
RODERICK BEEBE
CHARLES C. HALL.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. CHARLES E. SANDS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting the wholesale paper commission business, under the firm of BEEBE & HALL, and will continue the business of the late firm of BEEBE, HALL & SANDS at No. 27 Beekman st. RODERICK BEEBE,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. CHARLES C. HALL.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.
HENRY FORSTER & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name DAVID GROESBECK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general stock commission business.
DAVID GROESBECK,
DANIEL DREW CHAMBERLAIN.
NEW YORK, March 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of PIETCH & WEMMELL, at No. 31 Park-row, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 16th of November last, 1861.
ABM. PIETCH,
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1862. AND. A. WEMMELL.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers. No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE STABLE, WITH AT least five stalls, within two or three blocks of the Union Club—the nearer the better. Address "J," Union Club

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their office in New-York, this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per Share, upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 10th day of March, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London: and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings and two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 1st March next, and reopened on the 10th of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of Shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on *Thursday, the sixth day of March* next, at noon; when matters deemed beneficial to the trust will be submitted for their consideration. Attendance is earnestly requested in person, if possible; otherwise by proxy. By order of the Trustees. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON SECOND AND THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the above bonds are notified that they must deliver their bonds, together with R. Bayard's receipts for the assessment on the same, to the purchasing Committee, No. 12 Wall-st., by the 12th of March, instant, or forfeit their privilege to participate in the purchase. The said bonds are to be used for the purchase of the road under the plan of reorganization.
R. BAYARD, Chairman.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-STREET, NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTY DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT bought, sold and collected, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Fifty (50) per Cent. on coupons of April 1, 1857, payable on and after MONDAY, March 10, 1862, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of the bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the Dividend will be paid for the space of one month, viz.: from the 10th of March to the 10th of April, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JR., No. 41 Wall st., Jauncey-court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellows Falls.—Dated Feb. 22, 1862.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Treasurer, Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, New-York City. J. W. BAKER,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862. Treasurer *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 WALL-ST., N. Y., March 3, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share (ten per cent.,) from the earnings of the past six months will be paid to the Stockholders on demand at this Office. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THREE MILES ABOVE THE VILlage of Hackensack, N. J., the old established store and lumber yard of fifty years' standing, situated on the Hackensack River, with fine dwelling, store-houses, barns, &c. Also, about 12 acres of good land, with fine dwelling; will sell together or separate; stages run twice a day from the store to the Hackensack Railroad. Inquire of JAMES C. DEMAREST, on the premises, or of JASPER DEMAREST, at No. 297 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., New-York.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY!!—THE ADVERtiser, who for the past 12 years has had the sole management of the extensive hosiery Department of Messrs. Claflin, Mellen & Co., wishes to unite with some house desiring of entering into the Hosiery business on a liberal scale. Parties wishing to negotiate will address me to care of Messrs. Habicht & Scrivener, No. 78 Duane-st., N. Y. JOHN WHEELER, JR.

LOCOMOTIVE WORKS TO LET.—IN complete order, with ample grounds, tools and appliances generally—located in Lancaster, Pa. rent exceedingly low. For further information apply to C. HAGER, Lancaster, Pa., or to PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff-st., New-York.

$5,000 PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG man of the first respectability desires a partner, either special or active, with the above amount of capital, to continue the coal business, for which he possesses great advantages; the best of City references given and required. Address Box No. 1,506, lower Post-office.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A stationery, book and fancy goods store, located in 4th-av., and doing a good business. None but principals negotiated with. For terms, &c., apply to J. STONE, No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR UNINcumbered real estate near the City—furniture and good will of a first-class hotel of forty rooms, in successful operation. Rent low. Address for two days, BUSINESS, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power, on 113th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD PEARSALL against ISAAC L. PINCKNEY, Benjamin P. Fairchild, Edward Martindale and Mary M., his wife, and John H. Chambers.—To the defendants, Edward Martindale and Mary M., his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk in the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 20, 1862. J. T. MILLS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1862.
J. T. MILLS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1862. 27f-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhassett, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1862.
27f-law6mTh* EMILY L. TERRELL,
(formerly Emily L. Morrell.)
DAVID McDOWELL,
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.
HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix,
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
n7-law6mTh*

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER—At prices lower than ordinary rates.
NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIAble medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in less than 24 hours. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops; price, $1. NOTICE.—So great was the sale of the Drops at first, I was unable to supply the full demand. No remedy has ever been discovered that will act as quickly as the Specific Drops. Dépôt, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canel, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 22 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill, and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be amputated, after being under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased limbs cured by contract. Examination fee, $5.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, have removed to No. 132 Chatham-st., opposite the theatre. All kinds of show cases kept on hand or made to order, at prices to suit the times.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA,	CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 26.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA ... SATURDAY, March 8.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... SATURDAY, March 15.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... SATURDAY, March 22.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 3d March.	SATURDAY, 26th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March.	SATURDAY, 24th May.

Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... 60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9.30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, March 6, 8 A. M.	Wedn'day, Mch. 5, 8 A. M.
Friday, March 7, 8:30 A. M.	Thursday, Mch. 6, 11:30 A. M.
Saturday, March 8, 1 P. M.	Friday, March 7, 12 M.
Tuesday, March 11, 11 A. M.	Monday, Mch. 10, 10:30 A. M.
Wednesday, Mch. 12, 12 M.	Tuesday, Mch. 11, 2:30 P. M.
Thursday, Mch. 13, 3:15 P. M.	Wed'day, Mch. 12, 3:20 P. M.
Friday, March 14, 3:15 P. M.	Friday, Mch. 14, 6:30 A. M.
Saturday, Mch. 15, 3:15 P. M.	Saturday, Mch. 15, 7:15 A. M.
Monday, Mch. 17, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, Mch. 17, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Mch. 18, 3:45 P. M.	Tuesday, March 18, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Mch. 20, 7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, Mch. 19, 8 A. M.

J. A. Osborne's stages connect with this boat to and from Squam and Shark River. Fare to Squam, from New-York, 80 cents; to Shark River, 65 cents.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

FOR GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip, East River, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor Monday and Thursday afternoons at 4 o'clock.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, A COURT OF Oyer and Terminer is appointed, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the first Monday of April, 1862; proclamation is therefore hereby made, in conformity to a precept to me directed and delivered by the District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York, on the eighteenth day of February, 1862, to all persons bound to appear at the said Oyer and Terminer, by recognizance or otherwise, to appear thereat, and all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and other officers, who have taken any recognizance for the appearance of any inquisition, or the examination of any prisoner or witness, are required to return such recognizance, inquisition and examination to the said Court, at the opening thereof, on the first day of its sitting.

Given under my hand, at the Sheriff's Office, in the City and County of New-York, on the eighteenth day of February, 1862. JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the subject of the extension of Church-street to the Battery. All parties interested will please attend without notice.
CHAS. J. CHIPP, F. J. A. BOOLE, CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Streets.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—T. B STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

CONTINUED GREAT SUCCESS OF THE STANDARD COMEDIES.
THURSDAY,
Last time for the present of Goldsmith's superb comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
With the established distribution of characters, which has attracted such a succession of crowded and delighted audiences:

Young Marlow ... Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Hardcastle ... Mr. Blake
Sir Charles Marlow ... Mr. Browne
Tony Lumpkin ... Mr. Geo. Holland
Hastings ... Mr. Reynolds
Jeremy ... Mr. John Sefton
Diggory ... Mr. Young
Aminadab ... Mr. Parsloe
Stingo ... Mr. Parkes
Mrs. Hardcastle ... Mrs. Vernon
Miss Hardcastle ... Mrs. Hoey
Miss Neville ... Mrs. Sloan
Dolly ... Mrs. Reeves

FRIDAY, LONDON ASSURANCE.
SATURDAY, THE ROAD TO RUIN.
MONDAY, THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
TUESDAY, THE WONDER.

WINTER GARDEN.

THIS EVENING, the great American Comedian,
MR J. S. CLARKE,
in two of his great comic characters; as
PAUL PRY,
in the Comedy of "Paul Pry," and as
BROWN, THE BROKER,
in
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE,
being positively his last appearance but two. On this occasion will also be presented for the last night but two the world-renowned Drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
with its unequaled cast.
FRIDAY, 7th,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
of
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
Box book now open.
MONDAY, 10th,
FIRST APPEARANCE
in two years of the celebrated American actress,
MATILDA HERON,
in a new play written by herself and entitled
THE BELLE OF THE SEASON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

CROWDED HOUSES.
Third week of
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
Mr. J. COLLINS,
And the great Spectacular Play of
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
THE ORIGINAL MUSIC BY THOS. BAKER.
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
MYLES NA COPPALEEN... with songs... Mr. COLLINS
EILY O'CONNER... with songs... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Act 1—The Lake. Act. 2—The Cave. Act. 3—The Ball Room.
The evening's entertainments will commence with the late Tyrone Power's Farce of
HOW TO PAY THE RENT.
Morgan Rattler, with the songs, "Widow Macree," &c.
Admission ... 50c.
Secured Parquete Stalls ... 75c.
Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.) ... 25c.

THE ROYAL WIZARD.

Mons. HAMBURJER, whose Magical Entertainments here a few months ago won for him universal favor, by the Press and the Public, begs to announce his return, and that he will give, ere he embarks for Europe, a few more of his Unrivaled Prestidigitations, commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, March 7, at Clinton Hall, Astor Place.

Mme. SUILIANI, the great Italian Pianist, will accompany the performance with a choice selection of music on the piano.

Admission, 25c. Reserved seats, 50c. Children, half-price. Doors open at 7. Performance at 8 o'clock.

Tickets at music stores and at the doors.

N. B.—Mons. HAMBURJER will give a grand entertainment on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock; also at 8 in the EVENING.

"Mons. Hamburjer's feats of sleight of hand place him at the very head of his art."—*London Morning Post.*

NEW-YORK ATHENÆUM.

Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN;
OR,
THE LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF SOUTHERN LIFE.
For particulars see bills of the day.
PERFORMANCE OVER AT 10½ O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION—Dress circle and parquet, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Private boxes, from $4 to $7.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK will perform on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 6, 7 and 8, in Washington, after which he will visit Baltimore and Philadelphia, and will return on or about the 17th inst., for one night in New-York, on his way to the West.

GYMNASTICS.—AN EXHIBITION WILL BE given by the members of the NATIONAL GYMNASIUM, in KNICKERBOCKER HALL, WEDNESDAY, March 12, 1862, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Tickets 25 cents each, may be obtained from members or at the Gymnasium, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
EDWARD S. BROWN, Proprietor.

LECTURES.

"WASHINGTON CITY DURING THE REBELLION."

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1862.

Rev. Clement M. Butler, D. D.:

DEAR SIR: Many of us heard the lecture you delivered on *Washington City During the Rebellion*, at the Historical Society Rooms in this City, on the evening of the 24th inst. We express not only our own views, but, we are sure, the unanimous views of the large and intelligent audience which listened to you on that occasion, when we say that your lecture was replete with information of the deepest and most thrilling interest, while it abounded in sentiments most gratifying to every loyal, patriotic American heart. We hazard nothing in saying that such a lecture should be repeated here, and should be heard by still larger numbers of your fellow-citizens of this metropolis.

We, therefore, beg of you the favor to repeat the lecture on the evening of THURSDAY, the 6th day of March, at 8 o'clock, at Irving Hall.

Your compliance with this request will greatly oblige us, and will do essential service to the great cause of the "Constitution and the Union."

We are, your friends.

HORATIO POTTER,	CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
LUTHER BRADISH,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
STEPHEN H. TYNG,	H. DYER,
STEWART BROWN,	GEO. L. PRENTISS,
ALEXANDER H. VINTON,	J. COTTON SMITH,
ROS. D. HITCHCOCK,	CHARLES GOULD,
JOHN D. WOLFE,	R. BAIRD,
WILLIAM ADAMS,	HENRY B. SMITH,
ASA D. SMITH,	H. E. MONTGOMERY,
FREDERICK T. PEET,	SAMUEL COOKE,
O. PERINCHIEF,	R. R. BOOTH,
GEORGE H. MOORE,	THORNTON MILLS,
T. W. C. MOORE,	JOHN C. JAY,
HORACE WEBSTER,	F. A. BENJAMIN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have received with very great gratification your kind invitation to repeat my lecture on *Washington City During the Rebellion*, and will cheerfully do so, at the time and place specified in your note.

I am, yours, &c., C. M BUTLER.

To Rt. Rev. HORATIO POTTER, and others.

Tickets for the Lecture can be had at No. 3 Bible House: at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at the door. Tickets 50 cents.

REV. F. C. EWER WILL, BY REQUEST, REPEAT HIS
LECTURE ON THE WAR,
At Irving Hall, corner 15th-st. and Irving-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 12, 1862. Tickets 50 cents. Can be procured of S. R. Comstock, Citizens' Bank; George R. Jackson, No. 201 Centre-st.; Randolph's Bookstore, No. 683 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

GO AND HEAR REV. J. W. WILLIAMS Lecture on the *Origin, Progress and Results of the War*, in the Lecture-room of the Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music, THURSDAY NEXT, at 8 o'clock. Selections of National music during the evening. Tickets 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

AT HALF PRICE.—MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!—A large and well-selected stock of music for the piano-forte and guitar selling at half price, consisting of songs, polkas, schottisches, waltzes, marches, variations, rondos, duetts, overtures, &c., &c., at L. H. EMBREE'S, No. 134 Bowery.

WANTED,—BY AN EXPERIENCED CONDUCtor of Church Music, with a well-cultivated full bass voice, the charge of a large choir or quartette. Most satisfactory reference given. Quartette furnished if required. Address "CONDUCTOR," Box No. 118, *Times* Office.

VENEERS OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY, (Wilson's Patent Cut,) from very choice woods, cut by a machine recently invented. The Veneers are cut with mathematical exactness, and are left with a smooth finished surface. S. B. WILSON, No. 159 Goerck-st., corner of 3d-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with the best modern improvements, full iron frames, overstrung patent damper, and fully warranted.

$155—FOR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO worth $300; rosewood carved moulding, 7-octaves, iron frame, with all modern improvements; very little used, at No. 586 Broadway, near 14th-st.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE, No. 79 WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock on Monday, the 10th inst., for supplying by contract cooked rations that shall be required for the use of the United States volunteer organizations stationed in and around the City of New-York, and for the use of such volunteers as may be passing through the City. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing cooked rations to Volunteers," and be addressed Lieut.-Col. W. A. NICHOLS, U. S. Army, Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

COTTON SEED.—2,000 BUSHELS MISSISSIPPI and Tennessee upland cotton seed, suitable for planting, for sale by WM. J. DEWEY & CO., No. 65 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

NEW AND MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTION.
AN ORIGINAL ORIENTAL FAIRY SPECTACLE,
In four parts, founded on an Eastern fable, called
SADAK AND KALASRADE,
OR,
THE WATERS OF OBLIVION;
WITH
NEW CHARACTERISTIC SCENERY, PROPERTIES and COSTUMES.
This piece has been in preparation for months,
AT AN ENORMOUS EXPENSE,
and is, without doubt,
THE RICHEST DRAMATIC TREAT
ever presented in America, embracing the grand
MARCH AND DRILL OF SADAK'S BODY-GUARD,
in new and attractive uniforms, and closing with the magnificent mechanical spectacular scene,
THE BOWER OF BEAUTY,
unequaled on this Continent. It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
During each performance, the Orchestra will give a
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC OVERTURE.
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE $30,000 NUTT,
THE $30,000 NUTT,
THE $30,000 NUTT,
THE $30,000 NUTT,
who has been exciting the wonder and admiration of vast crowds of all ages and conditions, continues
HIS LEVEES EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
giving various songs, dances and other performances, including the celebrated
THE GRECIAN STATUES.
GREAT LIVING SEA LION,
Old Neptune, having returned from a long exhibition tour, will be seen at all hours, as will also the wonderful
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
THE MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
THE GRAND AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY,
MONSTER SNAKES, WAX FIGURES,
And the Million and One other Curiosities,
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Admission to all, only 25 cents; children under 10, 15c

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL
THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA,
By Laura Keene, entitled,
THE MACARTHY,
OR
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.
NEW DRESSES AND MUSIC.

Mary Kelly ... Miss Laura Keene
Nelly Brady ... Mrs. Waller
The Macarthy ... Mr. Waller

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE AND HANDSOMELY furnished rooms and a hall bedroom to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen, in a desirable location, between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN ORANGE, N. J., FROM May 1, for a gentleman and wife. Location must be convenient to the cars. A good-sized room with a small one adjoining, would be preferred; would provide furniture in consideration of a reduction in price of board. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, location, &c., E. E., Box No. 2,256 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a pleasant second or third-floor room, with fire and gas, breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays, in a private family; location between 8th and 20th sts., and 2d and 6th avs.; references given and required. Address, with terms and full particulars, D., Box 2,977 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE LADIES; A private family preferred; house must be first-class; location from 10th to 20th sts., and from 2d to 6th avs. Address No. 172 East 18th-st., stating location and terms. References exchanged.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—COMFORTAble quarters in a farm-house within one hour of New-York by rail or steamboat, wanted from May 1, by a family. Address, with terms and location, T., Box No. 3,316 General Post-office, New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF THE FIRST respectability, will let a second-story front room, with board, to a gentleman and wife on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 53 West 38th-st. Best references given and required.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS—Commences its 42d semi-annual session April 3, 1862. With a patronage undiminished by the war, it adds to rare facilities for solid and ornamental instruction, peculiar advantages for appropriate gymnastic culture. Address the Principal, Rev. C. V. SPEAR, for circulars.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

A CARD.—OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S WRITING and Book-keeping rooms, No. 335 Broadway, corner Worth-st. and No. 6 4th-av., below 8th-st. Book-keeping $5. Instruction entirely individual. Private lessons for ladies or gentlemen at either place.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, military and collegiate, will commence March 1, 1862. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

ANY TEACHER HAVING SOME MODERN school furniture to sell at a bargain, may find a purchaser by calling on G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Agents for Schools and Teachers, No. 596 Broadway, New-York City.

$120 PER YEAR.—COOPERSTOWN SEMInary, Cooperstown, N. Y., (both sexes.) Send for catalogue. R. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER OR COMPANION, &c.—A lady wishes an engagement either in a school or family to teach English, French and music, or as companion and housekeeper to a lady, or to take charge of a family of children; unexceptionable references. Address E. G. H., No. 206 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

AN AMERICAN LADY EXPERIENCED and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French, Latin and Music, wishes a reengagement as resident teacher in a school or family, in the City or country. Best references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504, New-York Post-Office.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English lady, fully qualified to give instruction in all the branches of a thorough English education, with music and French, and offering the highest testimonials, wishes an engagement. Address S. M. C., Post-office, Union-square.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM ENGINE, EIGHT-INCH cylinder, two feet stroke, 15-horse power, band wheel 8 feet diameter, 10-inch face, with pump, heater, and 30 feet 20-inch wrought iron pipe, all in perfect order. Also, a locomotive boiler, 20 feet long, 40-inch diameter, with 45 2-inch tubes, and patent damper, 25-horse power. Apply at No. 221 South-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationary and portable engines and boilers; also, flax, hemp and oakum rope machinery, millwright work and castings, and general machinery merchants. Dépôt and store, No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Works at Paterson, N. J.

PAPER-MACHINE WANTED—A 66 OR 72 in. Fourdrinier. Address A. D. I., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, giving full particulars, and stating lowest cash price.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained, solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, LIBRAries, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63c., (by mail 69c.,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12 1-2 CENTS; Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; ladies' Under-garments, Combs, Brushes, fancy goods and small wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

REMOVAL.—WOODWARD'S DEPOT FOR THE sale of superior pop corn, at Gibson's, No. 815 Broadway. Also, fruits, &c., in large or small quantities, for hotels and others.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

The Blockade Question in the British Parliament.

Information Refused by the Government.

MOVEMENTS OF SLIDELL IN PARIS.

Enthusiastic Celebration of Washington's Birthday in London.

Speeches of Minister Adams and Others.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, March 5.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 22d, *via* Queenstown on the 23d, arrived at this port at 10.30 this morning, with 86 passengers for Boston.

Steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, reached Liverpool at 5.30 A. M., and the *Anglo-Saxon*, from Portland, at noon on the 21st.

The *Canada* reports fine weather on the passage. On the 1st, lat. 47° lon. 41', passed bark *Alexander McNeil*, of Philadelphia, bound west; on the 2d, passed an English ship bound east, supposed the *Queen of the Lakes*.

Steamship *Bavaria*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 22d, and the *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown the same day.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia steamship Company (Inman line) are building a new steamship, to be be called the *City of London*, to be equal or superior to the *City of New-York*, and will be ready for service about Christmas next.

The Steamship *City of Manchester*, after ninety-six passages across the Atlantic, besides other services, has gone to Glasgow for new boilers and engines, calculated to greatly increase her speed.

Capt. WALTER PATTON, of Liverpool, has been appointed Commander of the steamship *Great Eastern*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th inst., The O'DONOUGHUE moved for a return of the British vessels, of their Captains and owners respectively, that have succeeded in running the American blockade; also for similar returns of British vessels captured or destroyed in attempts to break the blockade; and the return of the number of British vessels that have put into Nassau and other Colonial ports with contraband of war in supplies for the Confederate States, and that have been permitted to refit and supply themselves at those places, in contravention of the Queen's proclamation, and of neutrality. He strongly censured the Government for not having taken active steps to prevent breaches of neutrality committed by British ships.

Mr. LAYARD said that it would scarcely be convenient that he should enter into a discussion of the blockade, which would come on more regularly when there was a solution of it, of which notice had been moved. *He must decline, therefore, to consent to the return*, for two reasons. In the first place, *the Government had not yet got the information sought for*; and in the second place, if they had, *it would not be their office to furnish a list of wrongdoers and violators of the law*. The papers relative to the blockade would probably be laid on the table on the 24th or 25th inst., and would contain a statement of the number of vessels which had broken the blockade, and perhaps their tonnage, and he hoped the information would satisfy The O'DONOUGHUE.

The Solicitor-General explained the misapprehension of The O'DONOUGHUE, and said that private vessels might carry contraband of war, but at their own risk, and if detected they must abide the consequences.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE confirmed the recent reports of the successful gold mining in British Columbia.

In the House of Lords on the 21st inst., the Earl DEGREY explained that the reason why the Government had appointed Lord CLYDE to the command of the volunteers on the approaching Field Day, at Brighton, was to prevent jealousies arising amongst volunteer officers.

In the House of Commons on the same evening, Mr. SCULLY gave notice that he intended calling the attention of the House to the expediency of establishing a more improved steam communication between North America and Ireland.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. HALIBURTON, said that negotiations with the American Government relative to the Island of San Juan were suspended, in consequence of the civil war. Arrangements were, however, being made, that there should be a provisional joint occupation.

Mr. MAGUIRE called the attention of the House to the serious distress at present existing in Ireland.

Sir ROBERT PEEL, in reply, refuted his assertions; and in the course of his remarks said, that no more remarkable proof of the absence of grievances existed than that which occurred the other day, when there was danger of a rupture with America. *Ireland was full of American emissaries, trying to raise up a spirit of disloyalty*, and meetings were held in Dublin, at which a few minniken traitors had tried to imitate the cabbage-garden heroes of '48, but had met with no response. Not a single man of respectability throughout the country answered the appeal made them, and why? Because Ireland at the present day was very different from Ireland of the past.

In reply to a question on Italian affairs, Lord PALMERSTON said he believed that there was a *strong desire that Rome should be the capital of Italy, and that the Pope's temporal power should cease*. The British Government, however, have taken no part in the expression of opinion, and no instructions had been given to Sir JAMES HUDSON to make any remonstrance on the subject at Turin.

It was stated that the army estimates were likely to show a saving of about a million sterling, arising chiefly out of the payments for troops in India.

Another West India regiment is to be formed.

Infantry regiments at home are to be reduced by fifty men each battalion.

In Canada the regiments are to be of the full strength of 1,027.

An influential deputation from the cotton manufacturing districts had an interview with Lord PALMERSTON and Sir CHARLES WOOD, relative to the tariff on cotton goods in India, and petitioned for a redress of the hardships arising from this tariff.

Lord PALMERSTON in reply, said that the Government felt the greatest regret at the prevalent distress, but could not think it due to one cause only.

Sir CHARLES WOOD said that the tax was not intended as a protective one, but originated in a financial necessity. The Indian Government had already reduced the duty on yarns, and hoped soon to do the same on manufactured goods, but the Government could not promise to do so at once.

Queen VICTORIA, in response to an application from the Committee of the Albert Memorial Fund, expressed herself in favor of a grand obelisk with statuary at the base, on the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co., in a letter to CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., say that they would not be willing to manufacture and lay the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, and assume the entire risk, as they believe it is too great for one firm, but are so confident of satisfactory results that they are willing to contract for the work and stake a large sum on its successful laying and working. They state that they will make a definite offer in a few days, and will furnish a list of 3 500 miles of cable already laid by them, and all working successfully, except in three small stretches.

It is asserted that insurances are being effected daily, in London, on ships and cargoes for Southern ports at ten to fifteen guineas premium.

Another frightful coal-pit accident has taken place about fifty miners were killed by an explosion a Merthier Tidrill.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"I cannot affirm that Mr. SLIDELL has, as yet, seen the Emperor, but I believe he has seen several, if not all, of the Ministers—of course, not officially. He doubtless explained his views of the state of the South, but he must understand that the time is not yet come for decision."

A discussion on the address to the Emperor had commenced in the Senate, but nothing important had been elicited. The discussion in the Assembly had been fixed for the 24th.

The Bourse had been agitated, and the fluctuations on the 20th were nearly 1 per cent., but, on the 21st, it was again firm and animated. Rentes advanced to 70f. 50c., and 4½ per cents to 100f. 40c.

The Paris papers publish Cochin China news, announcing that nearly all the provinces had made submission to Admiral BOURARD.

Direct mail service between Nantes and Vera Cruz is to commence April 1. Four large steamers are to be purchased in England for the service.

ITALY.

The Frankfort *Journal* positively asserts that the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by the Prussian Government has been actually decided upon.

Another authority says that Prussia has made overtures to Russia for a simultaneous recognition by both Powers.

It is asserted that the Papal Government was engaged in destroying or removing a large quantity of secret documents in the archives of Rome.

The *Gazette de Cologne* observes: "At his last audience with His Holiness, the following significant words struck upon the Marquis DE LAVALETTE's startled ear:

"'We are thinking of repairing to Vienna, when we can no longer remain here with our full dignity.'"

The Marquis is reported to have exclaimed, in alarm:

"'Surely, Holy Father, you would not occasion an universal war.'"

To which no answer was returned.

At Rome, an attempt has been made upon the life of the Marquis DE LAVALETTE. The assassins, who all belonged to the Legitimist Party, one being a Belgian the second a Bavarian, and the third a Neapolitan, have all been arrested, and will be tried by French military tribunal. The Marquis was not injured.

SPAIN.

The *Journal de Iberia* gives the following: "We are informed that the *Sumter* has run down a ship, which, although bearing American colors, contained a cargo of coals for Spain. The Commander of the Squadron of Instruction at Algesiras has consequently sent an agent to require explanations of the Commander of the *Sumter*."

It is stated that the Government has opened negotiations with the Great Powers, for the purpose of having Spain acknowledged as a power of the first class.

PORTUGAL.

The betrothal of the King to the sister of the late Queen of Portugal is announced as having taken place.

The Marquis DE SOULE has been empowered to form a new Ministry.

GREECE.

At the latest dates the fortress of Nauplia was still held by the insurgents, who demanded a modification of the Constitution. The troops had defeated the insurgents outside of Nauplia, and the insurrection was confined to that place.

Numerous arrests had taken place, including Senators, officers, advocates and journalists.

The latest official accounts were encouraging for an early suppression of the rebellion.

The Greek Chambers had voted their devotion to the dynasty, and for vigorous measures to suppress the insurrection.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The January mails from the Cape of Good Hope have been received in England.

Trade was rather more active. The harvest was good, and the vintage better than was expected.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 23.

The *Moniteur* publishes a letter from Gen. MONTANBAN, entreating the Emperor to withdraw the bill before the House of Deputies, granting him (MONTANBAN) an annual revenue, as it would appear as if there was some object in it.

The Emperor replied, refusing to withdraw the bill, adding,

"Everybody is at liberty to view things after their own fashion, but I wish the country and the army to know that I am grateful for political and military services, and wish to honor unprecedented enterprise by a national gift."

MADRID, Sunday, Feb. 23.

The Spanish squadron, under command of Admiral PENSON, starts for the Pacific in the beginning of April. It is to consist of three frigates, forty-two gunboats and other ships-of-war. The squadron goes first to Montevideo, and then to other places on the coast of America.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The Viceroy of Egypt is instructed to contract a loan with the bankers OPPENHEIM.

TURIN, Sunday, Feb. 23.

Notwithstanding the Ministerial circular, manifestations continue in the provincial towns against the temporal power of the Pope.

BERLIN, Sunday, Feb. 23.

The newspapers here assert that the recognition of Italy by Prussia is an accomplished fact, and that Prussia has notified the Italian Ministry of such recognition.

VIENNA, Sunday, Feb. 23.

The negotiations of the Austrian Government at Pesth, for bringing about a reconciliation with Hungary, have failed.

The answer of Austria to the last note of Prussia is held in abeyance because the first was communicated to the German States, who had remitted in return notes to the Austrian Chamber.

The Deputies rejected a proposal to establish a jury for press trials, unless a jury was also established for all other trials.

Advices from Athens state that the Greek insurgents have been defeated near Tyrinth.

The shareholders in the National Bank at Vienna have accepted the proposals of the Government. The privileges of the bank are to be extended for twenty-five years. The Government obtains in return loans at 2 per cent.

BERLIN, Sunday, Feb. 23.

According to reliable information, the reply of France to the Prussian proposals for a Treaty of Commerce, has arrived here. The conclusion of the treaty is said to be imminent.

ATHENS, Sunday, Feb. 16.

The King is expected at Corinth, where all the troops are to be concentrated. The insurgents ask the dismissal of the Ministry, and the convocation of a National Assembly to reform the Constitution.

Athens is quiet, but many arrests have been made.

COPENHAGEN, Sunday, Feb. 23.

Up to the present time no collective note has been received from Austria and Prussia.

The modification of the Constitution of Denmark, proposed by the Government, has been carried to a first reading in the Supreme Council.

TOULON, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The transport *Seine* has been ordered to embark materials for the French army at Rome, and will sail next week. This order contradicts the reports of the evacuation of Rome by the French.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 23.

Yesterday, in the Senate, M. BAROCH (Minister without a portfolio) replied to the attacks against the laws and the Government, made by certain journals.

Prince NAPOLEON also defended the Government. He described the state of society when the laws on the Press were promulgated, and said: "While I defend the Revolution, I think it necessary to give the Press more liberty. There is but one justification for the existence of the Empire, and that is when it becomes an application of the principles of the Revolution." The Prince then alluded to the incidents in regard to Monseigneur RIERDE and Gen. GUYON, and said that is where we must look for hatred to the name of NAPOLEON and for the name of France. To me, the Empire signifies the glory of France *abroad*; the destruction of the treaties of 1815 which are within the limits of the sources and resources of France, and the unity of Italy, whom we have contributed to free. At home, the glory of France is in the preservation of order by a complete system and real liberties, comprising the liberty of the Press, and unlimited popular institutions, without religious congregations and mistakes, which would impose on us a return to the bigotry of the middle ages. The Prince maintained that the ante-revolutionist system demanded by the Marquis LA ROCHEJACQUELIN would be another "white terror," to be supported by foreign bayonets. If ever such a policy be followed, the Empire will not longer have any reason to exist.

M. BILLAULT said that the mission of the Emperor on the morrow of the revolution, was to reëstablish order by a policy for which he found tradition. In carrying out that policy, the Emperor had the aid of religion, and will not forget that religion is one of the bases of society. He maintained that there was a necessity for the legislation on the Press in 1852, and besought the Senate to repel all excitement and personal discussions.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 23.

The anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON was celebrated, yesterday, at a public breakfast at Freemason's Tavern. The Bishop of Ohio presided, and two hundred ladies and gentlemen were present.

Hon. C. F. ADAMS, United States Minister, in proposing a toast to the memory of WASHINGTON, referred to the present crisis in America. "The United States," he said, "are engaged in throwing off the burden of a malign power. The assault on the Federal Government carries with it an aggressive principle. It involved the acknowledgment of a proscriptive right of some men to rule over their fellows. We must then fully reëstablish our fundamental doctrines at every hazard. It will doubtless cost us a severe effort in men, money, time, disorder, and perhaps confusion; but let us remember the trials which WASHINGTON endured; let us trust that we are passing through this fire of purification, only to gather, as of yore, the moral fruits of self-devotion."

The Bishop of Ohio proposed "the health of Queen VICTORIA," which was drank with much enthusiasm.

Mr. MOSS, U. S. Consul at London, proposed the next toast, which was "the Union."

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD proposed "England and America," and invoked the sympathy of England, which would ultimately remove from the United States the great cause which had produced the present troubles.

The proceedings lasted for upward of five hours, and terminated in a vote of thanks to the Bishop of Ohio.

Commercial News by the Canada.

[The week's Cotton market was received per *Norwegian*.]

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for goods and yarns being quiet with an upward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is generally very dull. The usual authorities quote as follows: FLOUR nominal and declined 6d. ℔ barrel; quoted 27s. 6d.@31s. WHEAT very dull and declined 1d.@2d.; Red Western, 10s. 7d.@12s.; Red Southern, 12s.@12s. 3d.; White Western, 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d.; White Southern, 12s. 9d.@13s. CORN quiet and declined 6d. ℔ quarter; Mixed, 29s. 9d.@30s.; White, 34s.@37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally quiet and steady. BEEF steady. PORK has a declining tendency. BACON steady at 35s.@36s. LARD steady at 42s.@43s. TALLOW has a declining tendency; quoted 45s.@46s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES dull at 33s. 6d.@34s. SUGAR firmer. COFFEE firm. RICE steady. RESIN quiet and steady; Common, 12s. 6d.@13s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 68s.@70s. LINSEED OIL steady at 35s. COD OIL quiet and steady.

LONDON MARKETS—(BARING.)

BREADSTUFFS dull. IRON dull at £5@£5 5s. COFFEE firm. RICE steady. SUGAR has an upward tendency. TEA firm. TALLOW quiet at 46s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady, at 65s.@67s. LINSEED OIL firm at 34s. 6d. SPERM OIL quiet at £95.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed, Friday evening, at 93⅛@93¼ for money. The bullion in the Bank had decreased, during the week, £148,000.

Consols were bouyant, and on the 21st were ¼@⅜ higher, owing mainly to the abundant supply of money. There was rather more demand in the discount market, but the rates were unchanged.

American Securities unchanged—sales small. New-York Central, 71@73; Erie, 30; Illinois Central Shares 46 discount.

GLASGOW, Friday, Feb. 21.

McCALL reports Breadstuffs heavy and nominal.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Feb. 23.

COTTON.—The sales yesterday (Saturday) reached 8,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market remained firm, at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market rules very dull.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market is downward, with no sales.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 23.

Consols closed last evening at 93¼@93⅜ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were, Illinois Central Shares 46@45 dis.; Erie Shares, 29¼@30.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—The sales of Cotton for the week foot up 18,000 bales. The market is firm and buoyant, with an advance of 5f.@6f. Orleans *très ordinarie* 165f.; *Bas*, 158f. The total stock in port amounts to 93,500 bales.

PARIS MONEY MARKET, 22d.—The Bourse closed firm, at 70f. 35c. for Rentes.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Important Bill from the Finance Committee of the Assembly.

RADICAL CHANGES IN TAXATION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 5.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

From the Standing Committees relative to State Prison convicts and their earnings.

To provide for Jurors in Courts of Justices of the Peace.

The Secretary of the Senate sent in the Annual Report relative to statistics of the poor.

Mr. CORNELL gave notice of a bill in regard to Grand and other streets, New-York.

Mr. BRADLEY gave notice of a bill to provide for the formation of Cab Companies in New-York and Brooklyn.

Mr. WILLARD gave notice of a bill to facilitate the completion of the Adirondack Estate Railroad.

Also to facilitate the construction of a railroad through the northern wilderness.

Also, to amend the law of divorce.

Mr. WOODRUFF introduced a bill to amend the act of 1861, regulating the Fire Department of New-York, and giving the Board of Appeals power to review their decisions on subsequent information.

On motion of Mr. CORNELL, by unanimous consent, the bill was passed.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill, making an additional appropriation of $12,000 for the Police Court building in Fifty-seventh-street.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for the distribution of soldiers' allotments.

To appropriate the proceeds of the State tax to the support of schools.

Mr. CONNOLLY moved that the New-York Madison-avenue bill be moved forward, to be reported complete.

Motion lost.

Mr. ANGEL introduced a bill to amend the railroad law. It provides that when railroad franchises are made to grantees, and two-thirds of the number desire to form an association under the general law and one or more of the grantees refuse, commissioners may be appointed to appraise the value of the franchise owned by the grantees so refusing, and the payment to them of such appraised value, vests their interest in the association.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 5.

The annual report of the State Engineer on companies navigating the canals and rivers was presented.

Petitions were presented against abolishing the office of Canal Appraisers, and in favor of the Metropolitan Health bill.

Mr. PRINGLE presented a petition and bill in relation to the small-pox, compelling vaccination. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. REDINGTON reported a bill prohibiting any member, officer or agent of any institution or corporation supported in whole or part by the State, to have any pecuniary interest in furnishing supplies, materials or professional services to the same.

Also to incorporate the Blind Mechanics' Association.

Also to amend the act to extend the benefits of instruction to the blind.

Mr. CHURCH reported back, with amendments, the bill to provide schools for the several Alms and Poor-houses of the State.

Mr. ALVORD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the Assessment law. This is an important measure, changing the principle of taxation in the State.

Mr. J. T. HAVENS reported a bill to repeal the Registry law, so far as relates to Washington, Chenango and Suffolk Counties.

Mr. McLEOD, by consent, introduced a memorial in favor of incorporating the New-York Commercial Association.

Mr. OLVANY, by consent, introduced a bill extending the rules and regulations of the Supreme Court as far as practicable over the Marine District Courts of New-York, prohibiting all but Supreme Court Attornies practicing in said Courts.

The special order, the bill to provide for the public defence, was taken up.

Debate followed upon it, in which Messrs. BOWS, P. E. HAVENS, BARTLETT, ANDREWS and McLEOD participated.

Mr. ALVORD offered a substitute for the bill, providing an appropriation of five millions, as a loan to the United States for works of defence, to be entirely under States control, in this State, and for large guns, arms and equipments for the Militia.

The Committee here rose and reported progress.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock, and resumed the consideration of the bill for the public defence.

After a brief speech by Mr. REDINGTON, strongly in favor of the bill, and taking ultra ground against England,

Speaker RAYMOND took the floor, and made an able speech, occupying two hours, in opposition to the bill. He elaborately reviewed the policy of Great Britain, and the foreign relations generally of this Government, in order to show that no immediate danger of a foreign war existed, calling for an expenditure of $5,000,000 for the public defence. In the course of his speech Mr. RAYMOND paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. SEWARD, whose statesmanship, exhibited throughout the present troubles, entitled him to be ranked among the greatest men of the State. The speech was listened to with the greatest attention by a crowded house and galleries, and frequently interrupted with applause.

The bill was made the special order for two weeks from to-day.

Mr. ALVORD's substitute for the Public Defence bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of $5,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the use, and to be reimbursed by the United States at its pleasure, with such rate of interest as it may deem proper. The same to be expended under the direction of the proper authorities of the United States, for the purpose of harbor and frontier defences, to defend the State in war and to make preparations to repel invason, on the sea coast, northern frontier line, and within the limits of the State of New-York, to-wit: 1. To enact such and so many temporary or permanent fortifications and defensive works at such points and places within the territorial limits of said State of New-York, as the said authorities may deem necessary for the purposes aforesaid, and to cause to be manufactured and procured all needful ordnance and guns, carriages and appurtenances, and all necessary ammunition and projectiles, for the purpose of putting all such fortifications and defensive works in an effective condition, together with all permanent fortifications now within the State belonging to the United States.

2. For the purchase or manufacture of so many of the most approved cannon, mounted and ready for service, and for so many approved and effective small arms, implements and equipments as may be deemed necessary by the said authorities after consultation with the Governor.

3. For the construction of iron-clad gunboats and vessels of war.

SEC. 2. The Governor of this State is hereby authorized, upon the requisition of the authorities of the United States, to accept the services and cause to be enrolled from time to time, as may become necessary, for six months, unless sooner discharged, such number of volunteer companies or regiments as may be required, said volunteers to be armed, uniformed, substituted and transported by the United States, it being distinctly understood that such force to be employed in the manning of fortifications and defensive works of the United States in this State, and in such other military employment within this State as may be required by the military authorities of the United States, the said regiments to be officered in the same manner as is provided for officering the State militia.

SEC. 3. The jurisdiction of this State is ceded to the United States, over all necessary for, and to be purchased by the United States for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act—except that this State retains a concurrent jurisdiction with the United States—so far as that all civil and criminal processes executed therein, except so far as such process shall effect the real or personal property of the United States; and the said property shall be exempt from taxation, provided, however, that when the United States shall cease to use the lands so acquired for the public purposes contemplated by this act, the same shall revert to and become the property of the people of this State.

SEC. 4. The Governor of the State is hereof authorized and requested to open forthwith communication with the Executive Department of the United States, in order to give full force and effect to this act.

SEC 5. This act shall take effect when the Executive of the United States shall signify approval of the object, and a willingness to carry into effect its provisions, and in such case the Comptroller of this State is hereby authorized and directed for the purpose of raising and providing the said five million of dollars, or so much thereof as may be deemed necessary by him, after consultation with the proper officers of the United States, to borrow on the credit of the State from time to time, as may be required for the purposes of this act, the sum mentioned in the first section, or so much as may be necessary, at an interest not to exceed 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st of July and January in each year, and the principal reimbursable after the 1st day of January, 1863, at the discretion of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and immediately pay as in whole or in part upon. Upon the return of the whole, or any part of such moneys, by the United States, for the advances or aid furnished by this State under the provisions of this act, for which loan the said Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to issue transferable certificates in such sums as he may deem proper.

THE PROPOSED TAX-LAW.

TITLE I.

Section 1 makes all lands and personal property of the State liable to taxation, except it is specifically excepted.

By section 2, all persons and associations doing business in this State, but residing elsewhere, are made liable to assessment, like others.

The following property is exempted: Lands exempted by Constitutional provisions; lands belonging to the State, or to the Federal Government, or to the Seneca Nation; buildings for colleges, academies, public worship, school-houses, court-houses, cemeteries, poor-houses, houses for reformation of offenders, and the real and personal property connected with them; the property of every public library; stocks belonging to the State, or to literary and charitable institutions; land not exceeding $1,000 in value belonging to agricultural societies; the Army Office, and lands belonging to the Hudson River and Lake Ontario Railroad Companies.

TITLE II.

Section 1 provides that every person shall be assessed in the town or ward where he shall reside, for all lands owned by him.

Land occupied by a person not the owner may be assessed to the owner or occupant, or as non-resident land. Unoccupied lands not owned by a person residing in the town or ward where they are situated, are to be termed "lands of non-residents," and assessed as such. Whenever the boundary between two towns or wards shall divide a farm or lot, the land, if occupied, shall be assessed and taxed in the town or ward where the owner resides; but if unoccupied, each portion shall be assessed where it is situated.

Every person shall be assessed at his place of residence for all personal estate, including all personal property in his possession, as agent, trustee, guardian, executor or administrator; and property held under either of this trusts, shall not be assessed against any other person. In case any person holding such property shall reside during the year in several counties, towns or wards, his residence shall be held, for the purposes specified, to be where his principal business is done. But property taxed in other States shall not be liable to a second assessment in the same year.

Real estate belonging to incorporated companies is to be taxed as though it belonged to individuals. The personal property is to be assessed where the principal business of the company is situated.

All railroad companies, after deducting from the amount of their nominal capital the aggregate amount of the valuation of their real estate as it shall have been assessed in the several towns and cities where it is situated, shall furnish to the assessors of the town or city where the principal office is situated, a list or schedule verified by affidavit of all their personal property of every name or kind. They shall also transmit to the Comptroller, on or before the 1st day of September in each year, a statement of their assessment in each town or city in which their property shall be situated. It shall be the duty of the assessors to assess to every railroad corporation the amount of difference between the nominal capital and the aggregate valuation of the real estate, adding to it any excess beyond such difference, of personal property which may be in possession of the corporation. They shall likewise, on or before the 1st day of September in each year, transmit to the Comptroller of the State a statement of their assessment of such railroad corporation, to enable him to apportion equally among the several towns and cities in which the real estate of the corporation may be situated, their proportionate share also of the taxable personal property."

On the 1st of May in each year the Comptroller shall prepare a form for a list or schedule of property, and shall transmit to each County Clerk copies equal to twelve times the number of Supervisors in the county, adding to it all necessary instructions. The lists to contain appropriate headings for enumerating all kinds of property. The Clerk shall deliver to each Supervisor, nine copies for each Assessor.

The Assessors may divide their respective cities, towns or wards, into convenient assessment districts. Within five days after the 15th of May they shall post notices in their public places in each town, ward or assessment district, attaching to them the form of list furnished by the Comptroller, for the convience of tax-payers desirous to transcribe it for their returns.

Every taxable person shall enter in a list or schedule, under the appropriate heads, all the real property owned or held by him, in the ward where he resides, together with the personal property in his possession. He shall also list all moneys invested, loaned, or otherwise controlled by him as agent or attorney; and also all moneys deposited and subject to his draft, order, or check, and all credits due or owing by any person or persons, body corporate or body politic, whether in or out of such town or ward. Guardians shall list the property of their wards; parents that of their minor, idiotic, imbecile, or lunatic children; the husband that of his wife, except he is not of sound mind; trustees shall list all property held in trust; executors or administrators, the estate of a deceased persons; receivers, the property of corporations whose assets are in their hands; presidents or accounting officers, the companies, firms, or corporations to which they pertain: every person so listing property, shall list it as if it were his house, but separately, and specifying the name of the person to whom it belongs. All real property, stock of merchants or manufactures, and personal property upon farms, owned by the persons listing it, but not situated in the towns or cities where they reside, shall be listed and taxed in the town or ward where they are situated; and all other personal property shall be listed, assessed, and taxed where the person listing it shall reside.

Section 13 requires that "every person required to list property shall prepare and deliver to the assessor of his town, ward or assessment district, on or before the 10th day of June in each year, the list or schedule, as here directed, containing and setting forth all the real and personal property owned or held by him, or in his possession, at the true value of each kind or description in ordinary transactions, in exchange or sale of similar property, and not at the price for which it would be sold at forced sale or auction. In making such list or schedule, he shall list, separate and apart from his other personal property, all credits, cases in action, bonds, mortgages, notes, or other evidences of debt, and after deducting from the same the just and true amount of all indebtedness *really* owing by himself, and *not created or incurred for the purpose of evading taxation*, he shall state clearly and truly the amount remaining, if there be any remainder. But there shall be no deducting a person's indebtedness or liability made in any other mode or from any other kind of personal property; and no *implied indebtedness* shall be so allowed which proceeds from the execution of an official bond, either as principal or security, or upon any other obligation, except as principal only."

Every person upon delivering the list of his property to the assessor shall verify it by affidavit, stating that the list, according to the best of his knowledge or belief, is a true statement of all the taxable property in his possession, control or custody; that he has not conveyed or temporarily disposed of any estate, property or taxable thing, for the purpose of evading the provisions of the statute; and that he has estimated it at its true and just value, as he would estimate it in an ordinary transaction in exchange.

A person owning or holding in his possession or control in this State, any personal property with authority to sell it, with a view to obtaining for it profit, or holding it, if it has been consigned to him to be sold, shall be considered a merchant. When he shall deliver to the assessor a list of his other taxable personal property, he shall also include with it the value of the personal property held by him and appertaining to his business as a merchant. He shall estimate its value by the average value of similar articles of personal property which he shall have had in his possession or control during the preceding year. But no consignee shall be required to list for taxation the value of any property assigned to him for the sole purpose of being stored or forwarded, if he has no interest in such property or in any profit to be derived from its sale, except as a consignee.

A person purchasing, receiving or holding personal property, for the purpose of adding to the value of the same, by manufacture, refining, rectifying, or combination of different materials, with a view to profit, shall be considered a manufacturer.

He shall include in his list of personal property the average value of all articles purchased, received or held for employment in any process of manufacturing, &c., estimating by the articles of the same kind which he shall have had during the year previous. He shall also list as part of his manufacturer's stock, the value of all engines and machinery employed in any of the processes, together with all tools and fixtures, except such as are assessed as real property.

"Whenever any person owning or holding taxable personal property shall have no permanent or established place of residence, and whenever any person having such property shall change his place of residence to avoid assessment, or shall endeavor in any other manner to escape assessment or taxation, the assessors of any city or town in which he may be sojourning are empowered, and it shall be their duty to require him to prepare and furnish a list or schedule of his personal property, as required by statute, at any time prior to the final collection payment, and accounting for any tax by the collector or receiver of taxes. The said list or schedule shall be placed immediately upon the assessment-roll, added to the collector's or receiver's warrant, and taxed like other property in such town or city. The person owning or holding such personal property shall be held answerable, and shall pay said tax wherever he may be sojourning, provided that he shall not have actually paid already at some other place the tax, within the year, on the personal property so assessed to him; which payment must be proved by the receipt and certificate of the collector or receiver of taxes, and must be duly verified by said person's affidavit."

The assessors shall receive the lists as directed, and so far as possible, examine the property to ascertain its value, and shall make memorandums as they deem necessary. They may also examine persons upon oath, and if satisfied that property has not been rightly estimated, they may amend as deemed just and proper. In case a person refuses to furnish a list, or to make affidavit to it, or to submit to further examination before the Assessor, the Assessor must appraise the property at its true value, and add 10 per cent.

The Assessors of each town or city shall constitute a Board of Assessments, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum. At their first meeting, they shall assess each others' property under the same requirements as are imposed upon other tax-payers. They shall then proceed to make an assessment roll in the form required by the statute, and have the usual forms in relation to appeals and the correction of assessments; but shall hear no complaint and review no assessment of any person who shall have refused examination on oath when required to do so by any assessor.

The assessment roll shall contain in the first column the names of the taxable inhabitants; in the second, the quantity of land set to each person; in the third, the full value of the land; and in the fourth, the full value of the taxable personal property owned and possessed by such person. A person assessed in a representative character, shall have that character annexed to his name.

The same regulations as now exist in relation to lands of non-residents, are contained in Mr. ALVORD's bill, and need no recounting.

Section 27 provides that "it shall be the duty of the assessors to estimate and assess all real and personal property liable to taxation, at its just and true value in ordinary transactions in exchange or sale of similar property; *and at the price for which such property would be sold at forced sale or auction*. This rule must be followed implicitly in all assessments made in pursuance of law, except in cases in which the assessors shall be specially required by express statute to follow another method."

The assessment roll must be completed by the first of August. A copy must be left with an assessor twenty days for inspection by tax-payers, and notices of the fact posted in three public places. The Board shall then reconvene on the third Tuesday of August, to examine all complaints in relation to their assessments, and pass upon the same. Any person deeming himself aggrieved may appeal within five days to the County Judge, and that officer shall hear and determine the same, and give notice to the Board of Assessment of his decision. If he makes an alteration, the assessors shall correct their roll accordingly; but if not, the assessors shall add — per cent. to the valuation of said property as previously set down by them on their assessment roll.

The Comptroller, on receiving from the assessors of a town or city, where a railroad corporation has its principal office, a statement of the amount of the property of the corporation, shall immediately apportion the aggregate valuation of personal property to the several towns where its real property is situated, and communicate that fact to the assessors of these towns, who shall enter accordingly in their rolls, to be taxed as though it lay in the respective towns.

The residue of the bill is a transcript almost of the present statute, and needs no notice.

Archbishop Hughes as a Candidate for the Papacy.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 14, 1862.

Of all the projects said to be agitating the Imperial brain, that of nominating *Archbishop Hughes to be the successor of his spiritual father is the newest and, to some, the most astonishing, while to others it is only a further proof of the resource and penetration of the Third Napoleon*. The project has not been widely circulated as one fully decided by the Emperor. But it is sufficiently talked of in some circles to be worthy of mention, however, under all the reserves which must be made in respecting the *on dits* of Paris. The different interviews which the Irish-American Prelate has had with his Imperial Majesty would in themselves have been sufficient to give rise to an extraordinary amount of gossip; but when it was generally understood that he was asked several times to lunch at the Tuileries, and positively blessed the Prince Imperial, what sensationist could resist the temptations of speculating on the chances of the Archbishop of New-York finding himself some fine morning the possessor of a Cardinal's hat, and a little later the occupant of St. Peter's Chair? I have a few moments since heard a renowned journalist taking for granted the rumors on this subject, expatiating with apparent pleasure on the number of birds the knowing Emperor would kill by translating Archbishop HUGHES from the see of New-York to the see of Rome. The Americans, and, of course, the discontented Irish, would be flattered and converted into warm Imperialists by such a step, and a man of enlightenment and very liberal ideas, in no way inclined to side with despotic princes and reactionary Governments, would be secured as the spiritual superior of the Ultramontane bishops who give such a deal of trouble to the Emperor. There is in all this talk one thing certain, which may be put forward without any reserve whatever. It is that the Emperor was prodigiously pleased with the famous representative of American Catholicism, and after the audience granted him expressed his appreciation of his capital qualities and sterling good sense. Archbishop HUGHES was about a week ago in Paris, but I understand that he has not yet taken his departure for the centre of the Catholic world, of which he would certainly make one of the best and most popular Popes that ever wore the triple crown, as well as one that well understands that statesmen, as such, have no business in discussing creeds and imposing them on others.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—Mrs. Polymus, Mrs. M. C. Goss, Miss Rielly, J. Quintero, D. S. Mulford, Judge E. M. Huntington, R. P. Huntington, U. S. N., J. M. Mayorga, R. S. Jurgo, C. Loosey, G. W. Wurts, J. H. Wurts, Capt. J. J. Lawrence, P. Pers, M. Delarne, C. H. Sanford, B. Madigan, J. Briting, F. D. Cryper, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Samanos, J. Llada and lady, H. Balizer, W. Hildebrand, F. Ducknitz, A. Spadons, Dr. J. W. Stone, lady and child, L. Hoffman, C. C. Sherwood and lady, Miss Ida Sherwood, Master C. Sherwood, T. Madan, E. O. Forguet; R. Wheaton, G. Lowry, H. Spear, H. B. Hart, D. Knowlton, S. Argunbia, S. T. Smith, L. Mayhew, C. H. S. de la Figanero, M. A de Carvalho, B. F. B. Butler, A. Tradin, A. Bernadez, M. Perez, M. de L. Reyes, Fortes, Mrs. Forth and child, J. Edmiston, J. J. Perina, Mrs. M. Capste, Mrs. Brandon, C. R. Waring, J. W. McLaughlin, R. Crane, A. Fulton, Mrs. S. Hughes, D. C. Castel, L. Moya, J. Hanshaw, E. Muller, George Hanlon, Alfred Hanlon, Thomas Hanlon, R. Hemmings, H. Harrison, M. L. Finch, C. McDougal, Wm. Hanlon, H. Carta, E. R. Hubby, A. R. Kobb, A. Saunders, J. Gardner, G. Brown, F. Ponest, C. Rider, Mrs. C. Miarma, Mrs. Thompson, A. Dickenson, H. C. Penniman, A. McNabb, George Hogel, C. McLean, S. Burt, H. M Webster, B. W. Hay, G. C. Quick, Avery Smith, Geo. Sharpe, A. McKinley, W Nixon, F. Emmons, S. N. Hunt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 27 | Sun sets.... 5 56 | Moon sets.... 12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 21 | Gov. Island. 12 10 | Hell Gate.... 1 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 5.

Cleared.

Steamer T. V. Arrowsmith, Post, Annapolis, Thomas T. Frost.

Ships Wild Pigeon, (clipper,) Mayhew, San Francisco, C. Comstock; John Bright, Dewar, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Osborn Howes, Kelly, Shanghai, Hallett & Carman.

Bark Jurgen Lorentzen, (Dan.,) Reimer, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Anita Owen, Wallace, Nuevitas, Peck & Church.

Schooners E. C. Johnson, Lockwood, Hatteras Inlet, N. L. McCready & Co.; Ajmeer, (Br.,) Hall, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Advance, (Br.,) Curry, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolff; John Northrup, (Br.,) Ross, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolff; Adele, Snow, Baltimore, G. Wheelwright; Sarah Maria, Underhill, Inagua, Thos. Gilmartin; W. R. Green, —, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; C. Pendleton, Church, Fort Pickens, L. Kenny; Tariff, Provost, Stamford, D. Sanford.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Ericsson, Cole, Port Royal 1st inst., with cotton and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana March 1, with sugar, cigars, &c., to Spofford, Tileston & Co. The C. reports that the U. S. steamer Harriet Lane had taken as a prize, off Matanzas, the schr. Virginia Adams.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Thomas Swann, Hamilton, Locust Point.

Ship Advance, Child, Liverpool Jan. 9, with salt to Nesmith & Sons; left Point Lynas 11th. Had westerly gales to lat. 27 and lon. 35 from N. of lat. 23 30, had the wind constantly from the W. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras. Feb. 10, lat. 24, lon. 41, spoke ship Monarch, of London, from Melbourne for London, 84 ds. out. Had been 23 ds. N. of the equator, with light airs and calms; no trade winds. March 1, the Highlands of Navesink bearing W. N. W. 97 miles, spoke bark "Utauh," of N. B., short of provisions; the ship being under close-reefed topsails at the time, it blowing a gale, with heavy sea, the only assistance we could render her was to heave overboard a barrel of beef, lashed to a water-cask.

Ship Georgiana, (Br., of Liverpool,) Jones, Amoy Oct. 26, passed Angier Nov. 26, Cape Good Hope Jan. 3, via Barbados Feb. 14, with tea to order. Had very heavy weather the last 8 ds.

Bark Mary, Gibbs, Trinidad, Cuba, Feb. 8, with sugar, &c. to Geo. S. Stevenson. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy weather.

Bark J. M. Thurston, (of Bangor,) Gilkey, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Experienced heavy weather; been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Wappoo, (of Lincolnville,) Wilkinson, Trinidad, Cuba, Feb. 9, with sugar, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Experienced heavy weather; was up to the Highlands on the 24th, and blown off.

Brig Triumph, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Murphy, Sagua Feb. 20, with sugar to master. Feb. 26, off Hatteras, spoke bark Charles Edwin, from Matanzas for New-York.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., with snow.

Below.

Brig Sea King, from Antwerp.
Brig Col. W. Coggins.
Also, three brigs.

Sailed.

March 4—Barks Coriolan, (Brem.,) Bremen; Geestemunde, (Hano.,) London. Brigs Nellie Hunt, Marseilles; Wm. Moore, Santa Cruz; Rainbow, Nassau; Yellow Spider, South America. Schrs. Abby Forrest, Gonaives; L. Gilmore, Cadiz; Volunteer, Porto Cabello.

Spoken, &c.

Alice Mowe—schr., from Baltimore for Mayagues, P. R., March 1, lat. 36 26, lon. 75 15.

Caprera—Br. ship, from Callao for Cork, 57 ds. out, Jan. 28, lat. 0 30 N., lon. 28 40 W.

Jean Googeu—Fr. ship, from Callao for Havre, 64 ds. out, Jan. 31, lat. 3 54 N., lon. 30 40 W.

Mary Russell—Br. brig, of Dundee, 51 ds. from Europe for Havana, Feb. 12, lat. 23 26, lon. 85 20.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Dictator, from Hong Kong, arrived at San Francisco Jan. 30, experienced very heavy weather during the passage, started the head and stern, twisted off rudder-head, and lost an entire suit of sails.

The ship Mermaid, arrived yesterday from Foo Choo, reports having experienced very heavy weather for the last 8 ds. Feb. 26, was off Egg Harbor, but was blown off 100 miles.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.—The ship Calliope, of Bath, from Troon for Genoa, with coal and iron, is ashore on Long Rock, Ballywalten.

Foreign Ports.

At Trinidad, Cuba, Feb. 9, barks Franklin, Mitchell, for Boston, ldg.; Edmund Dwight, Nickerson, do. do.; R. G. W. Dodge, Jarvis, for New-York, do. Brigs Laurena, Wade, for Boston, about loaded; Meteor, Marshall, for New-York, ldg.; H. F. T—, Emery, do. do.; Magna Charta, (Br.,) do. do.; schr. Gem, Wilson, ldg. for Calais; bark Black Duck, Stenson, dischg. coal.

At Cardenas, Feb. 22, ship Reliance, Banks, ldg. for New-York; barks B. Colcord, Colcord, do. for Cork, (arr 20th;) E. Churchill, Gray, for New-York, ldg.; Young America, Collins, dischg.; brigs Ben Carver, Perry, wtg.; Ida McLeod, Reynolds, for New-York; Lillian, Swasey.

At Mayagues, P. R., Feb. 15, brig Robert Mowe, for New-York, ldg.; schrs. E. Closson, for do. in 3 ds.; H. B. Squires, hence, just arr. The brig George, for New-Haven, sld. Feb. 15.

At Sagua, Feb. 20, bark T. Cushing, for New-York, ldg.; Crimea, for do. do., and others.

[PER CANADA.]

Arrived from New-York—6th, Kate Field, at Constantinople; 17th, Pia, at Barcelona; 19th, E. Bulkley, at Havre; 20th, Martha, at Liverpool; Rosedale, at Queenstown; 21st, Col. James Scott and Garibaldi, at do.

Latest via Queenstown.

Arrived from New-York—Jersey and Igress, at Havre; Oren Bailey, at Cette.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

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